HANDBOOK

OF THE

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

TRANSLATED FROM THE COMPENDIO DE GEOGRAFIA

OF

P. FRANCISCO X. BARANERA S. J.

WITH AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

BY

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MANILA

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The historical portion is an original compilation.

CONTENTS

HISTORY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCES.

HISTORY

HISTORY

The Inhabitants —The aboriginal inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are of a race called Negritos by the Spaniards and Aetas by the civilized natives. According to the common opinion, they originated in New Guinea or Australia. They are still to be found in the interior of the Islands, though in daily diminishing numbers. They are small of stature, of a very dark color and have curly black hair. Efforts to civilize them have been in vain.

The natives, which today form the great bulk of the population of the Islands, and who crowded the Negritos from the fertile lowlands, are probably of the Malay race. When their land was first discovered by the white man, it was subdivided into small principalities under the rulership of Rajahs.

The Spaniards have brought them to a state of civilization and converted them to Christianity.

In Mindanao and the Sulus there are also a number of tribes of Mohammedan Malays, fierce, difficult of subjection and little given to intercourse with Europeans.

Discovery and Early Expeditions.— Magellan, with an expedition that circumnavigated the globe, was the first European who set foot upon these islands. He arrived at Butuan, on Mindanao, on the 31st day of March, 1521, and was well received by the natives. From thence he went to Cebu, where the king with 800 others were baptized and swore allegiance to the Spanish king. The Cebuans at that time were involved in a war with the inhabitants of the small island of Mactan, separated by a strait from their settlements. The intrepid navigator met his death at their hands, on the 26th day of April, 1521, while commanding a small expedition which he was conducting against them in the interest of the Cebuans. His monument stands on the left bank of the Pasig River, just outside the walls of Manila. After that the king of Cebu revolted against the Spaniards, who re-embarked, sailing westward. The *Victoria*, the only remaining

ship of a fleet of five caravels, after doubling the Cape of Good Hope, cast anchor on the coast of Spain on the 6th of September, 1522. Her voyage had lasted nearly three years. To Sebastian de Elcano, the commander of the *Victoria*, belongs the fame of first circumnavigating the globe His statue at the Arsenal of Cavite is one of the first sights that struck the eye of the American soldier on disembarking at Cavite.

After a period of apathy in Philippine affairs, Charles I, in 1542, sent forth a fleet of five vessels under Vilialobos. The expedition returned to Spain in 1549 without accomplishing anything. Villalobos is however worthy of mention in that he gave the Islands the name by which they are still known; the same being in honor of the Prince of Asturia, afterwards Philip II.

The First Spanish Governor.—Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, during the reign of Philip II, conducted an expedition which reached Cebu in 1565, discovering the Ladrones on the voyage out. With him came Andres de Urdaneta and four others, members of the St. Augustine Brotherhood who were the first to spread the light of Christianity in these islands. After a clash of arms with the natives, who proved hostile, a fort and

a church were erected. Spurred by royal decrees to activity, Legaspi determined to remove to Luzon, arriving at Cavite and later at Manila, of which he took possession in May, 1571, being well received by Rajah Matanda, ruler of Manila, and Lacandola, petty king of Tondo. His lieutenant, Martin de Goiti, subjected Pampanga, to the north of Manila Bay; and Juan de Salcedo established the sovereignty of Spain in the Bay Lake district. North Camarines, Pangasinan, Ilocos and Cagayan were also subjected. These expeditions were all successful without bloodshed.

Legaspi, the conqueror and first governor of the Philippines, died in 1572 at Manila, of which he is the founder.

His Successor and the Chinese Invasion.—Guido de Lavezares became governor in 1574. During his administration occurred the raid of Li-Ma-Hong, a Chinese filibuster or pirate, who arrived at Manila Bay on the 29th of November, 1574, with 62 ships and 2.000 men, in search of conquests and spoils. He landed 400 men under command of Sio-Co, who was however repulsed by a force of 120, hastily assembled by the Spaniards, who appear to have been taken by surprise. Goiti was killed while in defense

of his house. Li-Ma-Hong then assaulted the Spanish strong hold with a body of 1500 men. Three hours after the struggle had commenced, Salcedo arrived with re-enforcements and the Chinese were routed. Li-Ma-Hong set sail to the north, fortifying himself at Lingayen, in the province of Pangasinan. Salcedo followed him with a force of 250 Spaniards and 1500 natives and finally succeeded in driving the Chinamen from the island, nearly ten months after their first attack.

The third governor was Francisco de Sande, who arrived from Mexico in 1575. During his administration, an expedition was sent against the king of Borneo who was made a vassal of Spain. Parts of the Sulus and Mindanao were also made to acknowledge sovereignty.

Gonzalo Ronquillo succeeded Sande in 1580. His appointment was for life, upon the condition that he was to bring 500 men from Spain to the Philippines, at his own expense. He found it necessary to send a squadron against some Japanese pirates, who, under the leadership of one Taisigu, were infesting the coast of Luzon. The Spaniards encountered the enemy near the mouth of the Cagayan river, captured one of their ships and drove them from the islands. During Ronquillo's administration the crowns of

Spain and Portugal became united in the Spanish king, Philip II.

The Builder of the Walls of Manila. —After him came Gomez Dasmariñas (1590). By him were built the walls of Manila, which today, although covered with moss, are still in a good state of preservation, and with their parapets, moats and ponderous gates and draw-bridges constitute a most curious relic of the Middle Ages. In recent years, the leveling of these walls and filling of the moat has been the subject of frequent discussion but was left undone because it was feared that the disturbance of vegetation, necessarily involved in the task, would prove more dangerous to the public health than are the stagnant waters of the moat.

The new colony prospered under Gomez Dasmariñas; but he was to come to an untimely end. In 1593, with a fleet of six galleys and a number of other ships, manned by 400 Chinese oarsmen and carrying a force of 1000 Spanish soldiers, 400 native arquebusiers and 1000 archers and lancers, he set sail at Cavite for the conquest of the Moluccas. The strong boxes of the flag-ship were filled with twelve thousand Mexican dollars for the payment of necessary expenses. But the pride of the colony was to

meet with an ill-fate. Only a short time out, the squadron encountered severe storms which required the united efforts of all on board to resist; and scarce was that danger overcome when the Chinamen, covetous of the treasure the ships were carrying, mutinied and killed most of the Philippinos and Spaniards, Dasmariñas among the rest. They subsequently drifted to the coast of Cochin-China, were there relieved of their spoils and where many of them were killed. Few Spaniards and natives survived to return to Manila with the sad tale of the fate of their comrades.

The Trade with Acapulco.—The administration of Luis Dasmariñas (1593-1596) is marked by a disastrous expedition under Figueroa against Mindanao. His successor, Pedro Tello, was more succesful in a similar undertaking; and in his time, Manila became an archbishopric.

In these days, and up to the time of the Mexican revolution, most of the commerce of the Philippines was carried on by ships that plied annually between Cavite and Acapulco, laden with the cottons and silks of China and East India, as well as native products. Chinese junks began to arrive at Manila about March: and towards the end

of July, the Spanish ships departed for Mexico. The voyage, either way, took three months; and the return cargo consisted mostly of Mexican silver dollars, usually two or three millions.

The Chinese Insurrection. — Pedro Bravo de Acuña became governor in 1602. A year after his arrival a third part of Manila was consumed by a disastrous fire.

A short time afterwards, three mandarins arrived from China on a secret mission. Their purpose of coming was unknown; but their presence was signalized by an insurrection of the Chinamen of Manila, numbering over 20,000. The first overt acts were the firing of houses and assassination of lonely travellers in the suburbs. A general terror seized the community. Women and children sought refuge in the churches; and every man able to bear arms joined the forces that were levied for self-protection. The Chinese fortified themselves in the Dilao church, but were soon driven out. The slaughter that ensued was great and few escaped with their lives.

During these years, there was a constant struggle between Spain and the Netherlands for supremacy in the Orient. The Spanish

settlements were in constant fear of Dutch frigates: and descents from Manila upon the Dutch strongholds were frequent. The naval battles of Mariveles (1610) and Playa Honda (1617) are worthy of mention.

Alfonso Fajardo (1618-1624) completed the subjection of Bohol and Leyte, where the natives had revolted.

Niño de Tavora (1626-1632) had some encounters with Malayan pirates; built the *Puente de España* across the Pasig River, just above the walled city of Manila; and brought from Mexico the famous image now in the sanctuary of Antipolo, which is still the objective point of many a pious pilgrimage.

Earthquake of 1645.—Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera (1635-1644) instituted the tobacco monopoly. He had constant difficulty with the ecclesiastical authorities by whom he was finally deposed. In 1639, there was another Chinese revolt, caused by the ill-treatment of some Chinese laborers in Calamba. It was finally suppressed with bloody violence at the end of six months, during which time 50,000 perished.

The year 1641 was one of serious volcanic disturbances. Eruptions occurred in Mindanao, the Sulus and in the province of Pangasinan, on Luzon. The latter was so

violent, says the ancient chronicler, that it could be heard plainly in Manila and the distant island of Ternate and in Cochin-China. Whole towns perished and mountains were submerged.

This terrible catastrophe was still fresh of memory when, at 8 o'clock of the evening of St. Andrew's day, 1645, just as the victory over Li-Ma-Hong was being celebrated in all the churches of Manila, several terrestrial shocks were felt. A few moments of calm followed, and it was thought that all danger was past. But the wrath of nature began anew; the earth rocked and plunged, trees and church spires swung to and fro like the masts of a ship in a storm; heavy timbers were snapped like reeds, walls tumbled down, and the heavy tiled roofs buried beneath their ruins over 600 victims. The shocks continued to be felt for two days. The city had become a mass of debris, and was deserted for a long time. During the following months, vice-regal decrees were issued from beneath the shade of palmtrees; and mass was celebrated in a shed of bamboo and nipa, built after the fashion of native huts.

Chinese Filibusters and English Invaders.—During the term of Sabiniano de

Lara (1653-1663) there were revolts in Pampanga and Pangasinan.

In 1662, a Chinese filibuster, named Koseng, appeared at the gates of Manila with a large force, demanding tribute and subjection. The governor retaliated by expelling all Chinamen who had not been converted to Christianity, killing many. Preparations for resistance were immediately made.

All stone buildings outside of the walls were levelled to the ground so that they might not be used by the invader as fortresses. Koseng's sudden death, however, put an end to his enterprise.

The island of Palawan or Paragua was subjected during the incumbency of Juan de Vargas (1678-1684),

The years 1685 to 1688 were troublous times for the colony, The earth again began to rumble; floods of continuous rains submerged the lowlands; a plague of locusts destroyed the crops in the highlands; and a general famine haunted those who had not been swept away by a frightful epedemic of small-pox, which was then prevalent.

The volcano of Taal, situated on an island in the center of a lake about 35 miles south of Cavite, ejected torrents of lava in the year 1754, flooding and devastating the surrounding country for miles. Four towns

were fired and burnt to ashes by the molten rock; and cinders were found at a distance of over 70 miles.

In 1762, Spain and England were at war, and in that year an English fleet suddenly appeared before Manila and took the city with little difficulty. The Chinese aided the English, some of the natives rebelled and the colony was in great distress. Simon de Anda, the governor, found it possible to raise the natives of the provinces against the invaders. With the assistance of the priests, his enterprise assumed such proportions that the English found themselves hemmed in on all sides. Supposing peace had been concluded between Spain and England, Manila was shortly afterwards evacuated. It took some time, however, to suppress the rebellious natives; being effected finally, by raising one tribe against another. It is said that in the province of Ilocos alone there perished nearly 275,000 or one half of the population, as a result of these internecine strifes.

The New Era.—The last hundred years have been comparatively uneventful.

In 1863, there was a severe cholera epedemic and a destructive earthquake.

Governor succeeded governor; the struggles with the savage tribes continued; pirates

were pursued; there were insurrections, one in 1823, one in 1841, one in 1872, and one in 1896 and since; and now, dating from the 1st day of May, 1898, the battle of Manila Bay, begins a new era in the history of the Philippine Islands.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

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The Philippine Islands.—Are situated in the part of Oceania called Malaysia.

They are included between 4° 47' 8" and 21° 13' north latitude; and 119° 44' and 129° 8' east longitude (reckoned from Greenwich.)

They are bounded on the north and west by the China Sea; on the east, by the Pacific Ocean; and on the south, by the Celebes Sea.

The total number of islands is about 1400. The largest is Luzon, which is also the most northern. The central group is called the Visayas, the most important of which are Panay, Negros, Cebú, Leyte, Samar and Bohol. The principal islands of the south are Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu and Palawan or Paragua.

The total area of the Archipelago is 114,125 square miles.

The Climate.—Is healthy, there being no endemic diseases, as in other countries of the same latitude. Dysentery, small-pox, fever, and certain cutaneous diseases, as leprosy, are the most common.

In places on the sea-coast, like Manila, the thermometer seldom rises above 97° Fahr., and reaches a minimum of 60°. The mean annual height of the barometer, reduced to the freezing point of water is 29.87 inches; the maximum, 30.14 inches, and the minimum, during storms, 29 inches, and sometimes less.

There are three seasons. The cool season commences in November, with the monsoon from the north-east. The dry season sets in with March, and continues through April, May and June, the hottest months of the year. The rainy season lasts till October.

The prevailing winds are from the south-west and north-east and are called monsoons. The south-west monsoon begins in June and ends in September or October.

Rain is abundant in the interior of the islands and on the west coast during the south-west monsoon; and on the east coast, it is most plentiful when the winds blow from the north, that is, from November to Feb-

ruary. Sometimes the rains are accompanied by wind-storms and last a number of days. These are called *collas,* and are really distant tornados.

The common name of typhoons is *baguios,* which fortunately announce themselves in a rapid fall of the barometer. Seldom a year passes but in some part of the Archipelago, serious damage is done by these storms, which are usually accompanied by much rain. During the storm, the winds have a velocity of from 55 to 85 miles per hour, and are followed by winds from the south.

Inhabitants.—The number of inhabitants is about nine millions. There are 16,000 Europeans, 150,000 persons belonging to various Asiatic races and 100,000 Mohammedans on the islands of Sulu and Mindanao.

There upward of thirty languages or dialects. The principal are Visayan, spoken by more than 2 ½ million people; Tagalo, used in the central part of Luzon; and Ilocano, spoken in the northern, and Vicol, in the southern part of the same island.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic.

Besides the Malays, there are many Chinese half-breeds; and a lesser number of Spanish half-breeds.

The Coast.—The ports of Manila, Iloilo and Cebú have considerable commercial importance.

The principal bays are Manila Bay, 100 miles in circumference; Lamón, to the north of Tayabas; San Miguel, to the north of South Camarines. On the north coast of Mindanao are the bays of Macajalar, Iligan and Sindangan; on the south-west, Illana; on the south, Sarangani.

The principal gulfs are Balayan and Ragay, both on the south of Luzon, and Casiguran, Lagonoy and Albay on the east. On the north-west of Mindanao are Butúan and Panguil, and on the south, Sibuguey and Davao.

On Luzon Island, the principal capes are Points Bojeador and Engaño in the north; Bolinao, on the west at the entrance of the gulf of Lingayen; Santiago on the gulf of Balayan; and San Ildefonso on the east coast.

San Bernardino strait is between Samar and Luzon; San Juanico, between Samar and Leyte; Tañón, between Cebú and Negros; and Balabac, between the island of like name and Borneo.

Mountains and Volcanoes -The highest mountain peaks are Apo, on Mindanao, 10,965 feet high; Bactán, in the district of Lepanto,

9,185 feet; Halcón, on Marinduque Island, 8,850 feet; the volcanoes Banajao and Maquiling on tne boundary between Tayabas and La Laguna, the former of which is 8,520 feet high and the latter, 6198 feet; Amuyao, Polis and Asín in Quiangan, respectively 7500, 7285 and 6560 feet high; on the island of Panay, Mount Madia-as 7150 feet high and Nangtud, 6720 feet; Pagsán in Cagayan, 7327 feet; Namague in Bontoc, 6590 feet; Mount Datá, important as marking a division of the Caraballo Mountains, and Besao, each about 6500 feet; Isarog, in South Camarines, 6450 feet; on the island of Rombión, Mount Sibuyán, 6410 feet; Matalingajan on Paragua, 6200 feet; the extinct volcano Bulusan, 5900 feet, situated in the province of Albay; Mount Mariveles, at the entrance of Manila Bay, 4677 feet; Canlaón on Negros, 4590 feet; and Arayat in Pampanga, 2250 feet.

South Caraballo Mountain, in the center of northern Luzon, is the nucleus from which several ranges radiate; one towards the north-east, terminating in Cape Engaño, called the Sierra Madres; another towards the north-west, extending 175 miles to North Caraballo Mountain or the headlands of Lacay-Tacay; the third, beginning to the east of the South Caraballo, extends

in a southerly direction to the province of La Laguna, and thence runs easterly and south-easterly through the provinces of Tayabas, Camarines and Albay, to the southern confines of Luzon. There is another range on Luzon, extending from Cape Bolinao to Manila Bay.

Negros is traversed by a range which commences in the north-eastern part of the island with a hill called Solitario, terminating in the south in the Dumaguete ridge. Cebú, also, is divided into two parts by a mountain chain, which begins with Mount Nailón in the north-west and extends to the southern extremity of the island. Paragua and Panay are similarly divided. Leyte and Samar are also separated into two parts by mountain ranges, and present the peculiar phenomenon of having a different season on each slope of the mountains. It may be said of almost all the other islands, that they appear to be nothing more than fragments of a grand system of mountain ranges which would seem to center in the South Caraballo.

Mindanao is crossed by mountain chains in various directions. The more important are four in number. One runs parallel to, and within a short distance of, the east coast. The second parallels the first at a distance of about 70 miles; the third divides

the western part of the island and the fourth extends from Illana Bay to Sarangani Gulf, maintaining a direction parallel to the southern coast.

Craters of extinct volcanoes are innumerable. The only volcanoes in state of eruption at the present time on Luzon are Mayón in Albay, the crater of which rises 8290 feet above the sea-level and is an isolated cone, the base of which is 16 miles in diameter; Taal in Batangas, 1050 feet high, which is in the center of a lake 13 1/2 miles in circumference, the crater being of an oval shape, 7500 feet long and 6200 feet wide. There is also the active volcano Babuyan on the island of the same name; Camiguín, 1370 feet high, on the island of the same name, lying off the north coast of Mindanao; and on the latter island, the volcano Apo, 10,965 feet high.

Lakes, Rivers and Springs.—The largest lake is Bay Lake near Manila, 143 miles in circumference and 25 miles long from east to west. Taal or Bombon Lake, about 30 miles south of Cavite, is 70 miles in circumference. Canaren Lake is in Tarlac; Candaba in Pampanga, 19 miles long, in a north and south direction and 7 miles wide, which is doubled in the rainy season, flooding and fertil-

izing the surrounding country. Hagonoy Lake is in Bulacan; Cagayan in the north of Luzon I.; Mangabol in Pangasinan, and Bato and Buhi in South Camarines. Mindoro has Lake Naujan, 12 miles in circumference; Leyte, Lake Bito. There are two large lakes in the interior of Mindanao, called Bulúan and Liguasan, the waters of which are united in the rainy season and swell, considerably, the Rio Grande; also, Lake Lanao, of an area of 174 square miles; Mainit, 58 square miles; and Linao.

One of the most important of the innumerable rivers and creeks of the Philippines, is the Pulangui or Rio Grande of Mindanao, which rises in Mount Quimanguil, draining Lakes Bulúan and Liguasan, and is 300 miles in length, of which about 100 miles are navigable, emptying into the Celebes Sea near Cottabato.

The Rio Grande of Cagayán, in Luzon, rises to the east of the South Caraballo, draining about 1250 square miles, being about 270 miles in length and emptying into the China Sea. The most notable of its tributaries are the Bangao or Chico, which rises at the waterfalls of Datá, 118 miles from its juncture with the Rio Grande and the Magat, rising in the north of New Vizcaya, 85 miles long.

The third largest is the Agusan in Mindanao, rising in Mounts Magbusay and Taggapo, 252 miles long, having numerous tributaries and emptying into the gulf of Butuan.

The Agno, 143 miles long, rises in Mount Datá, and empties into the gulf of Lingayén.

The Chico is the outlet of Lake Canarén, and 30 miles from its source receives the name of Rio Grande of Pampanga, emptying into Manila Bay. Its length is 135 miles.

The Abra, 112 miles long, rises in the highlands of Datá, and empties into the China Sea at Vigan.

The Vicol in Camarines, 110 miles long, rises in Lake Bato and empties into San Miguel Bay.

Panay has the Panay River, 90 miles in length, and the Jalaur, 85 miles, both rising near Mount Bacloy.

The Pasig, on Luzon I., draining Bay Lake, is 18 miles in length, and after traversing Manila, empties into Manila Bay.

The waterfalls of the islands are little known. The most famous is that of Botocan or Majayjay near the boundary between the provinces of Tayabas and La Laguna, 460 feet in height. There is another near Mount Aduas, in Morong. Mindanao has the falls of the Iligan River; those of Miaga

Creek in the mountains of Bislig; and those of Salagapon and Logsocan, on the upper part of the Rio Grande.

Thermal springs are found all over the islands, some within a few miles of Manila. The waters are of every composition imaginable.

Animals.—The principal mammal is the water-buffalo, used as a draught-animal, when domesticated, and found in all the islands. Horses are small, but wiry. Cattle are also found. Hogs are abundant, and form the principal meat diet of the natives. There are also a few goats and sheep.

The *javali*, or wild boar, is found in all forests, and deer as well. There are monkies (of various species), wild cats and civets; the *taguan* or *guigua*, or kind of a flying squirrel covered with fur, which jumps from tree to tree with the assistance of its webbed feet; the *masigan*, a natural enemy of mice. There are also numerous bats, some species being quite large.

The largest bird is the *tipol*, a species of crane, five feet high. There are also the *calao*, with very large head and bill; wild and domestic fowl, pigeons and doves, in great variety; eagles, pelicans, sparrow-hawks, wild geese, loriots, wood-cocks, many species of parrots and magpies; and the *tabon*,

which buries its eggs, of delicious flavor, deep in the sand. These are larger than goose eggs although the bird itself is smaller than a domestic hen Edible birds nests are furnished by the diminutive *salangana*, a kind of a swallow.

Fierce crocodiles are found on the lonely banks of rivers and shores of lakes, and the iguana, of smaller size, as well; also the *pauican* or tortoise, valuable for its shell Among reptilia, there are, likewise, pithons; the *dahunpalay*, a venomous snake; the *chacon*, a species of lizard found in all dwelling houses; and the green *galac-galac*, of the same family.

Fishes are abundant, and together with rice, are the principal food of the natives. The more common species are the *quitang*, the *curbina*, the *lisa*, the cat-fish, the *bia*, the *hito*, and the red mullet. There are also the *lubina*, the ray, the sea-eel, sardines, the eel and, above all, the *dalag*, a good food fish, which, in the rainy season, abounds in the flooded rice-fields.

Among insects there are ants, found everywhere in undesirable numbers; the locust, which plays sad havoc with the crops; the mosquito; the *uang*, which attacks the cocoa-nut tree; the *alitaptap*, a winged glow-worm, seen at night amid the branches and

leaves of trees by the thousands. There is also a large variety of butterflies and beetles.

Molluscs are plentiful to an extent unrivalled in any part of the world; the most worthy of mention being the mother of-pearl shell, in which is found the precious pearl. The *taclobos* is a very large bivalve measuring over three feet.

Among zoophytes there are the *madrepora*, of fanciful shapes. Coral is also common. Peculiar to these waters is the *euplectella aspergillum,* popularly called *regadera* or sprinkling-pot.

Plants.—Vegetation is extraordinarily rich and abundant in the Philippines. It would require a separate volume to give an adequate idea of the plants found here.

Timber for building purposes is furnished by the *manconó*, the *molave*, the *ipil*, the *yacal*, the *banaba*, the *guijo*, the *baticulin* and others; for cabinet work, there are the *narra*, white and red, the *camagón*, ebony, the *tindalo,* the *malatapay* and the white *lanete*.

Among fruits are the mango, the *ate*, the *lanzon*, the *sapote,* the *macupa*, the *chico*, the *lomboy*, the *guava,* the *guanabano*, the *casuy*, the orange, the *cajel,* the banana, which latter is the bread of the natives; and over forty species more.

Aromatic plants and plants producing sweet smelling flowers are the China rose, the passion-flower, the *sampaguita*, the *ylang-ylang*, the *sampaga*, the *calachuchi* and the *caviquí*.

The cocoa-nut tree is the most important of the family of palms; and from it the native obtains so many things of daily use that he could almost live without everything else. There is also the areca palm, from whose nuts is prepared the *buyo* or betel; the *caryota onusta* or *canong*, from which is obtained a fiber possesing great resistance to salt water, used in making ropes; the nipa-palm, from which is obtained the material for covering the roofs of native houses; the *buri*, whose leaves are used for the manufacture of hats. The timber of the *calamus minor*, another palm, is valuable in hydraulic engineering.

Coffee, cacao, cotton and pepper can be grown to great profit. Also tobacco, indigo, rice, sugar-cane, pine-apples; abacá, a fibre that constitutes one of the chief sources of wealth in the islands; the *nito*, from which are made hats of excellent quality.

The grasses and reeds are represented in the Philippines by numerous species, among them bamboo or *cauayang totoo; cauayang quiling, osin, taivanac, anos*, etc.; also *diatan*,

palasan, *yantoc*, *taldá*, *curug*, etc., which give verdure to many miles of country.

Finally there are plants for making oil, as the *colong-colong* and the *anubling;* the *gogo* and the *tubu*, yielding natural soap; the *anibong* and the *babago*, for making ropes and paper; the *binucao* and *himbabao*, yielding a yellow pigment; the *tayom-tayom* and the *anonang*, yielding a blue; the *calit calit*, and the *sibato*, a violet; the *tabigui* and the *balasbas*, a scarlet; the *cacuentasan* and some sea-shells, a purple; the *manguit* and the *payanguit*, a black. Among medicinal plants there are the *buta-buta* and the *taua-taua*, yielding a fragrant gum; the *casuy* and the *malungay*, a caustic; *matangolang* and the *salag-salag*, a purge; the *dita* and the *tiquis-tiquis*, a febrifuge.

Minerals—Coal is found in the Caramoan country of South Camarines, on the island of Batan and in the Sorsogon district in Albay. In this latter place, veins have been found from 20 to 25 feet thick and which are supposed to be 15 miles long. It is also found in Tayabas; in the mountains which separate the provinces of Bulacan, Pampanga and New Ecija; and on the islands of Mindanao, Negros, Cebu and Samar.

The regions richest in iron are the moun-

tainous districts of Bulacan, Pampanga and New Ecija, where there are found large masses of magnetic ore containing 75 to 80 per cent of the metal. Iron is also found in North Camarines and in many parts of Mindanao.

Copper is found at Mount Talos near Atimonan (Tayabas); in the neighborhood of the town of Mambulao (North Camarines); near Iba in Zambales and in the neighborhood of the gulf of Guinobatan; in South Camarines. Arsenical and oxidized copper ore is found in Antique, on Panay Island; copper pyrites on the island of Capul. In the district of Lepanto there are rich sulphurets and pyrites of copper. In Mindanao there are numerous deposits of copper; but the most profitable mines found thus far are those near the town of Taganaan, about ten miles from the capital of Surigao.

There are few provinces which do not produce gold in greater or less quantities. In Luzon, the most notable mines are at the towns of Mambulao, Paracele and Sabog (North Camarines), where there are quartz as well as placer deposits. It is also found in in the territory occupied by the Igorrotes, the Buries and the Apayaos; in various parts of New Ecija, Pangasinan and in the neighborhood of Antimonan; in Cebu at a place

between the towns of Liloan and Danao, and on the islands of Mindanao, Rapurapu, Mindoro, Sibuyan and Panay.

Lead ore, containing 37 percent of the metal, besides some gold and silver has been found near the town of Consolacion on the island of Cebu. In North Camarines, near Paracale and Mambulao there are veins of auriferous galena. In the neighborhood of the latter place there are also some deposits of chromic lead ore.

Sulphur is found near all the volcanoes, as Taal, Bulusan and Apo (Mindanao). There is a valuable mine in the central part of Leyte, whence sulphur is shipped to the other islands of the Archipelago.

Mercury is found in the province of Capiz, on the island of Panay, and near the northern shores of Mindanao, but the mines have never been worked.

Marble-quarries are to be found on Romblon and Guimaras Islands. There is alabaster in South Camarines near the towns of Bato and Libon; and it abounds also in Mindanao.

Jasper exists in the mountains of San Mateo, Mariveles, and in the province of Pangasinan.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIES

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The Spanish Government.—At the head of the government was a Governor General in whom were united the titles and dignities of *Vice-Real Patrono* and Captain-General and to whom belonged all the authority attached to these offices, both civil and military. In case of his inability to act the *Segundo Cabo* took his place.

Subject to the orders of the governor-general were secretaries or ministers, at the head of the various branches or departments of government and administration.

There was an *Intendencia General de Hacienda Publica* which looked after financial affairs; the customs, taxes, lotteries and internal revenue stamps.

There were also departments of public

works, forests, mines, charity, public health, agriculture, roads and highways, and primary education. The *Capitania General* had charge of the land forces; and the *Commandancia General del Apostadero* of the navy.

The representative of the Governor-General at Mindanao was a functionary of like title whose jurisdiction extended over the whole island.

Most of the provinces of Luzon were under the care of civil governors. They were the representatives of the Governor General of the Islands in their respective provinces. The law also delegated to them the immediate supervision of the post-offices, telegraphs, prisons, charities, the public health, forests, mines, agriculture and industries. There were also courts of record and justices of the peace for each province. Some of the provinces, the «districts» and all territorial subdivisions called by other names, were under military, or civil-military government, according to the state of civilization of the inhabitants.

With the exception of Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Vigan, Batangas, Albay, New Caceres and Jaro, which were *ayuntamientos* or municipal corporations, all towns of the Archipelago are governed by a council, the president of which is called *gobernadorcillo,* and who is

chief in authority. After him come a number of deputies and the chiefs of *barrios* or wards. There is an election every two years, participated in by thirteen electors, namely, the outgoing incumbent of the office of *gobernadorcillo;* six *capitanes pasados*, and six men selected by chance from the headmen of the wards. In places where there many half-breeds, there are two *gobernadorcillos*, one for them and one for the natives; and separate courts of justice for each, as well.

Each town, or township, is divided into wards or *barrios*, the headman of which is called *cabeza de barangay*, and whose jurisdiction extends over 45 or 50 families. These headmen are required to be residents of their wards and are the immediate representatives of the government for their subdivisions. The offices are elective, the choice being, however, subject to the approval of the governor.

The Church. -The Arch Bishop of Manila presides over the spiritual affairs of the Ladrone and Caroline groups as well as the Philippines. There are five dioceses, and bishops of Cebu, Nueva Caceres, Nueva Segovia and Jaro.

There are 806 parishes and missions, in charge of Jesuits and members of the Augustine, Franciscan, Capuchin and other or-

ders. In each province or district there is at least one foreign priest.

The Arch-Bishop of Manila has his seat and cathedral in the walled city, and is assisted by an ecclesiastical chapter composed of a dean and four dignitaries, the arch-deacon, the precentor, the superintendent of schools and the treasurer; and various canons and prebendaries. The diocese of Manila includes the provinces and districts of Manila, Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Cavite, Infanta, Laguna, Mindoro, Morong, New Ecija, Pampanga, Principe, Tarlac and Zambales, and is subdivided into 227 parishes.

The cathedral of the bishopric of Cebu is situated at the town of the same name. The diocese includes the districts of Cebu, Bohol, Leyte, Misamis, Samar, Surigao and the Ladrones. There are 188 parishes and missions.

The seat of the bishopric of Nueva Caceres is at the town of the same name. It includes South Camarines, Albay, Burias, North Camarines, Masbate and Tayabas, and has 114 parishes and missions.

The bishopric of Nueva Segovia has its cathedral at Vigan and includes South Ilocos, Abra, Benguet, Bontoc, Cagayan, North Ilocos, Isabela, the Batanes Islands, Lepanto, New Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Tarlac and

Union. There are 118 parishes and missions.

The bishopric of Jaro has its seat at Jaro and includes Antique, Balabac, Basilan, Calamianes, Capiz, Concepcion, Cottabato, Davao, the Sulus, Negros, Paragua, Romblon and Zamboanga, containing 155 parishes and missions.

Courts, Army and Education.—The Archipelago was divided by the Spaniards into two districts for judicial purposes. The first included Luzon and adjacent islands. Its supreme judges met at Manila. The supreme judges of the other district met at Cebu, and had jurisdiction over the Visayas group and Mindanao. The judicial system included justices of the peace and courts of record.

The Spanish army in ordinary times consisted of one European regiment of heavy and light artillery, with 1200 men: a battalion of engineers numbering 443; a squadron of cavalry numbering 159; seven regiments of infantry, 9100 men; a sanitary brigade, 160; *guardia civil*, 3,355 men; and various other organizations, amounting in all to 15,793 men, not including reserves.

The naval force consisted of two first class and three third class cruisers, three first

class gunboats, three transports, fifteen small gunboats, four steam launches and three barges, with a total complement of 2,447 seamen and 398 marines.

The Jesuits have, at Manila, a normal school for the training of the primary-school teachers of the Archipelago. There are also for children and youths, two normal schools in charge of the order of S. Vincente de Paul, one at New Caceres and the other at Vigan. The St. Augustine sisterhood has a third at Manila. The primary schools average an attendance of over 1,000 boys and the same number of girls, the total number of graduates of these schools being over 180,000.

Secondary instruction is had at the colleges of St. Thomas, St. Juan de Letran, the Muncipal Atheneum, the seminaries of Cebu, New Caceres, Jaro, and at fifty-two private schools, all subordinate to the University of Manila.

Higher education may be had at the University of Manila and San Jose College, in charge of the Dominican Fathers. Theology, law, medicine and pharmacy are taught.

There are also seminaries at Manila, Cebu, Vigan, New Caceres and Jaro for the lay clergy; and academies of design, seamanship, the arts and trades, civil service and telegraphy; and a military academy.

Agriculture and Industry.—The Spanish agricultural commission, a few years ago, opened an agricultural school for the encouragement of agriculture, which is in a very backward state. Of the 112,000 square miles of arable land in the Archipelago, there are scarcely 8,000 square miles under cultivation, on account of lack of capital, labor and modern appliances. The principal products are rice, the staple food of the people, cultivated in all the provinces; coffee, cacao and sugar-cane, raised in some parts of the Islands; tobacco of a superior quality, produced in great quantities; *abacá,* or Manila hemp, of various species, which prospers on all the islands, is indigenous to the Philippines, and their most important agricultural product; indigo, cocoa-nuts, bananas and others of less importance.

Manila is the great industrial center. There are at this place great tobacco and cigar factories; ice factories; iron foundries; sugar refineries; destilleries of spirits and perfumeries, notably the essence of ylang-ylang; several soap-factories; and a brewery. A good deal of the lumber is whip-sawed by Chinamen, although saw-mills are not entirely wanting. There are also mills for crushing sugar-cane and for the extraction of cocoanut oil. Looms for the weaving of cottons,

silks and *piña* cloth are numerous. Hats, baskets, mats and rope are produced in great quantities.

Commerce. — The imports amount to about 25,000,000 pesos, and the exports to about 35,000,000. There are numerous steam and sailing vessels maintaining communication between the several islands. The commerce is chiefly with Spain, Great Britain, the United States, China and Japan; and Hong-Kong and Singapore.

There are about 500,000 head of domesticated water-buffaloes; 425,000 head of cattle, 200,000 horses, and 600,000 miscellaneous.

There are roads throughout the Archipelago, some good and many very bad.

The telegraph lines all center at Manila. They are three in number. The first runs to Bolinao, where it connects with the submarine cable. The second ends at Aparri, at the northern extremity of the islands; and the third connects Sorsogon, in Albay, with the capital. The total number of telegraph stations is 57, and the mileage of wire is 1430. Cables to connect the islands of the Visayas group, and Luzon with Iloilo and Mindanao have been projected.

The tramway from Manila to Malabon is about 4½ miles long. The Dagupan railroad,

connecting the town of that name with Manila, is 122 miles in length. It constitutes the railway system of the islands.

Numerous light-houses are a necessity on account of the broken character of the coast-lines. About twenty-five are in operation.



DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCES

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCES

LUZON

This island is the largest and most northern of the group and lies between 11° 42' and 21° 13' north latitude and between 122° 19' and 126° 05' east longitude. Its greatest length is 480 miles and the area is 40,982 square miles. Besides being the largest, it is also the richest, most important and most thickly populated of the islands.

Province of Manila.—This province was formerly called Tondo, lies in the central part of Luzon and is bounded on the north by Bulacan, on the south by Cavite, on the east by Laguna and on the west by Manila Bay. Although it is one of the smallest provinces,

being only 60 miles in circumference, it is nevertheless the most thickly populated. The number of inhabitants is about 500,000, distributed in 28 parishes.

The walled city of Manila, founded in 1571, is the capital of the province and of the entire Archipelago as well. All the principal government offices are contained within its limits, together with the residence of the Archbishop. The number of inhabitants is about 14,000. The walls date from 1590. The streets are straight and rather narrow, laid out in accordance with plans of the founder, Legaspi. The suburbs are embellished with neat gardens. The city and the surrounding districts owe their excellent water-supply to Carriedo who, at his death in 1743, left a fund which, with its accumulations and profits, has since been utilized in the construction of the public water-works. There is a telephone system, besides a street railway company with about ten miles of lines.

The Cathedral is a fine edifice. There are a large number of other churches and many monasteries and convents.

Most of the higher institutions of learning in the Islands are at Manila or in the vicinity. The two large hospitals, the *Hospital Civil* and the *Hospicio de San José*, are under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

The leper hospital, containing about 140 patients, is at St. Lazurus, a mile and a half from the center of Manila. The penitentiary has room for 800 prisoners, who are made to do work of all kinds.

Three fine bridges, the *Puente de España*, the *Ayala*, and the *Colgante*, the latter a suspension bridge, connect the two banks of the Pasig at Manila.

The walled city is surrounded by numerous suburbs, which have grown one to the limits of the other, so as to practically make one large city. Some of these suburbs have far surpassed the city proper, the most important being Binondo, which is the center of commerce, foreign and domestic. Its houses are well built, especially on the street called the *Escolta*, where most of the shops kept by Europeans are to be found.

Tondo lies to the north of Binondo, containing a large population of natives, living in houses of bamboo and nipa. The erection of structures of such material is now forbidden within certain limits, on account of danger from fire.

The other suburbs are Trozo or San José, Santa Cruz, Sampaloc, Quiapo, La Ermita, Paco or San Fernando de Dilao, Arroceros, San Miguel and San Sebastian. The two latter are distinguished for their elegant

dwelling-houses. The church of San Sebastian is entirely of iron and is in the Gothic style of architecture. Sampaloc is also well built. This suburb contains the fine avenue called *calzada de Alix.*

The population of Manila with its suburbs is about 300,000.

Among the more important towns of the province of Manila is Malabon, of 20,000 inhabitants, to which steam tram-cars run hourly. It has a spacious church with two handsome steeples; also a sugar refinery and an orphan asylum. The wealth of the town lies in its fisheries. Pasig, of 20,000 inhabitants, has a well-built church and convent, and an institution for the care and education of young mestizo and native girls. Pateros is worthy of mention for its goose raising. The birds are kept chiefly for the sake of their eggs which are consumed by the natives in great quantities. Mariquina is celebrated for its ferruginous hot-springs, called the *Chorillo.* The waters are said to afford relief to persons afflicted with various diseases. Malate contains a number of good buildings, recently erected. Very fine piña-cloth lace is made at Santa Ana.

Besides producing sugar-cane, Indian corn and other staples of the country, the province of Manila raises and ships great quan-

tities of betel, the aromatic leaves of which form the principal part of the *buyo*. Pasay is devoted almost exclusively to this industry.

There are numerous establishments in the province for the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, ice, twine, rope and other articles. The copra trade is carried on with profit, on a large scale. This consists in shipping the meat of the cocoanut to Europe, where the oil is extracted.

All the commerce of the Archipelago, foreign, domestic and inter-insular, centers in Manila. Vessels flying the flags of all nations are to be found in its harbor. There are also many smaller craft, particularly of a kind called *casco*, used in the unloading of larger boats. Ships depart and arrive daily for ports on Luzon; weekly for the principal islands of the group and for China; and less often for Europe and the United States.

North Ilocos.—This province is bounded on the north and west by the China Sea, on the east by Cagayan and Apayaos and on the south by Abra and South Ilocos. There are 156,700 inhabitants, including some uncivilized tribes; and 15 towns.

Of the 1550 square miles of land in this

province, almost all is in a state of cultivation. There is a civil governor of the first class.

The capital is Laoág, which owes its name to the serene skies and clear air of the neighborhood, the same signifying clearness. Its population is 36,917. Situated on the banks of the river of the same name and about four miles from the sea, it has a good church, a hospital and many well constructed houses. There are also Batac, containing 17,522 people; Bacarra, 13,528: and San Nicolás, 11,000.

The products are rice, corn, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane and peanuts. Cotton goods are manufactured here to some extent. The commercial transactions amount to about 200,000 pesos.

The languages spoken are Ilocano, Tinguian and some others used by the uncivilized tribes of the mountains.

Itaves, a *commandancia*, is situated in the mountains of south-eastern North Ilocos. According to the last official census, there are 15,208 inhabitants, divided among 126 tribes. The government is in charge of a captain of the army, residing at Magagao.

Cabugaoan is another *commandancia* of North Ilocos, also governed by a captain of the army.

Cagayan is one of the largest and oldest provinces.

On the north of it is the China Sea, on the east the Pacific Ocean, on the south, Isabela, and on the west Itaves, Apayaos and North Ilocos. The area is 5,550 square miles; the population, 96,357. There are 19 towns and numerous savage tribes. The civil governor is of the third class.

The capital is Tuguegarao in the southeastern part of the province, having a population of 17,178. There are stone government buildings, a church and a spacious plaza.

The chief towns are Aparri, a seaport, with 7,023 inhabitans; Lal-ló, which was formerly the seat of a bishop and then called New Segovia; Enrile, Solana, Amúlong and Amúlag.

The great staple of the province is tobacco. The annual production amounts to 250,000 bales, in exchange for which rice and other food articles are imported. The inhabitants live comfortably; and are obliging and hospitable to travellers.

The dialects spoken are Cagayan, Ibanag, Itaves, Aeta, Ilocano, Gaddan, Dadaya, Apayao and Malaneg.

Apayaos.—This territory was cut out of the mountainous districts of western Cagayan.

There are 16,000 inhabitants, chiefly uncivilized. A captain of the army is governor. The Dominicans have a mission here. The district is attached to Cagayan for judicial and administrative purposes.

South Ilocos.—This province is bounded on the north by North Ilocos, on the south by Union, on the east by Bontoc, Abra and Lepanto, and on the west by the China Sea.

The population is 172,836. There are 21 towns and 400 *barrios*, besides a number of savage or semi-barbarous tribes, including Tinguianes, Busaos, Igorrotes, Quinanos, Negritos, Itetapanes, Mayoyaos and Sitipanes. The area is 647 square miles, of which 180 are cultivated. A civil governor is in charge of this province.

Vigan is the capital. Founded by Salcedo, it was formerly called Villa Fernandina and now contains 11,459 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the Abra river, not far from the coast, and is the seat of the bishop of the diocese of New Segovia. It has good streets and a splendid promenade, with not a few well constructed buildings, including the cathedral, the seminary, the normal school, barracks, a prison and various government offices. Although

the most important town of the province, it is not the most populous. Narvacan has 14,967; Candong, 15,765, and Santa María, 10,000. There are good schools at each of these places, which are all in direct communication with Manila.

All the staples of the islands are grown here, especially indigo; also rice, onions, sweet potatoes and tobacco. The forests of South Ilocos are notable in that certain European species are found there, as oaks, cedars and pines. The textile industries are worthy of mention, blankets, handkerchiefs, and cotton and silk cloths being woven. The horses of the province are noted for their agility and endurance. The natives are honest and industrious.

Ilocano is the chief language spoken. Each of the uncivilized tribes has its own dialect.

Bontoc.—This district is inclosed by Abra, Isabela, Lepanto and South Ilocos. It has only 68 square miles of surface and 14,745 inhabitants, distributed among 48 tribes of Igorrotes. Only one of these has embraced christianity, being the one living at the capital. The care of the province devolves upon a captain of the army; and it is attached to South Ilocos for judicial, and to Lepanto for administrative purposes.

Bontoc is the capital.

Suffin, Ilocano and Igorrote are the languages spoken.

There are some high mountain peaks, among them, Polis, 7285 feet in height; Namague, 6590 feet; Abdule, 5915 feet; and Lanig, 5653 feet.

Lepanto.—This district is bounded on the north by Bontoc, on the east by Isabela and Quiangan, on the south by Benguet and New Vizcaya, and on the west by Tiagan and Amburayan. The area is 837 square miles and the population, 16,160, divided into 36 tribes. The governor is a captain of the army. Judicial matters are regulated by the courts of South Ilocos.

The capital is at Cervantes, in the central part of the district. Mancayan has mines of copper.

Potatoes, coffee and sugar are raised in small quantities. Rice, to the annual value of about 200,000 pesos, is produced. The forests abound in narra, banaba, pine and other valuable timber. There is also some oak.

Tiagan.—This territory is surrounded by Abra, Amburayan, Lepanto and South Ilocos. The number of inhabitants is 6,830, distri-

buted among 25 tribes. A lieutenant of the army is in charge. Judicially, the district is a dependency of South Ilocos, and administratively, of Lepanto.

The capital is San Emilio.

Coffee, cacao, Indian corn, sugar-cane, sweet-potatoes, and cotton are raised; and some hats and cotton cloths are manufactured.

Abra.—To the north of Abra are North Ilocos and Apayaos; to the east is the great mountain range of north-western Luzon, which separates it from Itaves and Isabela; to the south, Bontoc; and to the west, South Ilocos.

The surface is mountainous and measures 3282 square miles. There are 49,700 inhabitants living in 11 towns and 23 barrios, besides 44 tribes of Ibilaos-Buries, Buraos, Guinaanes, Apayaos, Igorrotes and Tinguianes. The government is military.

The capital is Bengued, of 9,000 population. It is situated on the left bank of the Abra river in the western part of the province. Bucay is next in size, with about 3,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the capital. La Paz and San Gregorio each contain about 2800 people. There are good schools in all the towns of the district.

Broken as the surface is, the soil is very

fertile. The forests are rich in good timber trees, among them pines and oaks. There are deposits of all kinds of minerals, especially of gypsum, and some undeveloped marble quarries. The principal export is tobacco. Ilocano is the principal language.

The highest mountains are Bulagao, having an altitude of 3627 feet; Bucay, 4100 feet and Malanunin, 4300 feet.

Union.—This province has the China Sea to its west, South Ilocos and Amburayan on its north, Pangasinan on the south, and Benguet on the east.

There is a population of 105,135, in 14 towns and 240 barrios, besides many tribes of Igorrotes in the mountains. The area is 741 square miles. It has a court of justice and a civil governor.

San Fernando, a seaport of 11,715 population, is the capital. The principal towns are Balaoang, having 10,874 inhabitants; Agoo and Tubao with about 12,000 each; and Aringay.

The products are rice, sugar-cane, cacao of excellent quality, tobacco, *sibucao* in large quantities, and cotton.

The languages are Ilocan and Pangasinan.

Amburayan.—This is a small military

district surrounded by South Ilocos, Lepanto, Benguet and Union. A captain of the army is in charge. The district is attached to Union for administrative and judicial purposes. The population consists of about 30,000 heathens and 150 christians, divided among 34 towns and 76 tribes.

The capital is Alilem.

Manufactures and agriculture are insignificant.

Benguet.—Is bounded on the north by Lepanto and Amburayan, on the east by New Vizcaya, on the south by Pangasinan, and on the west by Union.

The government is in the hands of a captain of the army, subject in judicial and administrative matters to Union. The 19 towns and 56 barrios contain 15,932 inhabitants, of which 1,040 are christians, and the others all peacable and friendly. The area is 328 square miles.

The capital is Trinidad.

The principal mountain peaks are called Atoa, Quibungan, Paliua and Tabio, all raising upward of 4,000 feet above the sea level.

Isabela.—This province is bounded on the north by Itaves and Cagayan, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by

New Vizcaya and Quiangan, and on the west by Lepanto, Bontoc and Abra.

Its area is 4,466 square miles and its population, 54,026. It has 13 towns, 61 barrios and numerous savage tribes of Negritos. There is a civil governor and a court of justice.

Ilagan, with 11,105 people, is the capital. It is situated on the right bank of the Rio Grande de Cagayan. The climate is pleasant and healthy. The chiefs towns are Cabagan, 10,000 inhabitants; and Tumauini, Echague and Gamut.

Isabela, like Cagayan, is devoted chiefly to the growing of tobacco, which is of a superior quality. Indian corn is also produced in large quantities.

Saltan.—Is a small district, inhabited by unsubdued Igorrotes and Gaddanes. The population is about 14,000.

The languages spoken are Sibauang, Gaddan, Yuga and Iraya.

New Vizcaya.—To the north of this province are Lepanto, Quiangan and Isabela; to the east, Principe; to the south, New Ecija; and to the west, Pangasinan and Benguet. There are 17,039 inhabitants, 8 towns, 12 barrios and numerous savage tribes. The

area is 1,700 square miles. The province has a civil governor and a court of justice.

Bayombong, on the left bank of the Magat river, is the capital. The climate of the vicinity is moist and cool. Bambang, Dupax, Camaray and Aritao are the chief towns.

Rice is the principal crop. There are also Indian corn, tobacco, indigo, sugar-cane; a large variety of timber trees and palms in the mountains; bees, producing much wax and honey; quarries of good stone; and much game, large and small.

The languages are Gaddan, Isinain, Itugao, Iblao and Ilongote.

Quiangan.—This commandancia is inclosed by Lepanto, Isabela and New Vizcaya, and has an area of 31 square miles. The inhabitants are 29,800 in number, distributed among 218 tribes. The government is military.

The capital is also called Quiangan.

The highest mountain peaks are Amuyao, 7500 feet high; Asin and Battang, each 6560 feet; and Polis, 7285 feet in altitude.

Cayapa.—Is a small territory in New Vizcaya set apart for the better supervision of some savage Igorrote tribes.

Binatangan.—Is another small district of New Vizcaya, inhabited by savage tribes.

Principe.—This territory is a long narrow strip on the east coast, bounded on the west by New Vizcaya and New Ecija, containing the towns of Baler and Casiguran and five savage tribes in the southern part. There are 11,000 inhabitants, chiefly uncivilized. The surface is rough and the soil, to a great extent, barren. The area is 828 square miles.

Tagalo, Ilocano and Ilongote are the principal dialects spoken.

Zambales.—Extends along the west-central coast from the gulf of Lingayen to Subig bay.

It occupies a superficies of 1645 square miles. There are 86,641 inhabitants in 23 towns and 134 barrios, besides various uncivilized tribes in the mountains which separate the province from Pampanga. The executive is a civil governor of the second class.

Iba, of 3,515 inhabitants, is the capital. It lies about two miles from the coast and enjoys a very salubrious climate. Other towns are Alaminos, having 7,166 inhabitants; San Narciso and Santa Cruz, each 8000; and Bolinao, 6,003. Subig has a magnificent harbor and is destined to a brilliant future.

Besides the staples of Luzon, Zambales produces considerable timber, pitch, honey and wax. Amber is found, in some quantity, on the coast.

Zambal, Ilocano, Aeta, Pampango, Pangasinan and Tagalo, are the languages spoken.

Pangasinan.—To the north of this province are Union, Benguet and the gulf of Lingayen; on the east, New Vizcaya and New Ecija; on the south, Tarlac; and Zambales on the west.

The area is 1612 square miles. The province is thickly populated, containing 304,000 people, living in 29 towns and 364 barrios. There is a civil governor and a court of record.

The capital is Lingayen, having a population of 17,612, a fine church and a large number of factory buildings. San Carlos has a population of 26,000. Dagupan, with 10,932 people, is a sea-port and the northern terminus of the only railway in the Archipelago. Binmaley, also a sea-port, has 13,767 inhabitants; Calasiao, 12,319; Malasiqui, 10,834; and there are several other towns exceeding 10,000.

Pangasinan is among the most fertile of the provinces, the chief products being rice

and sugar-cane. Indian corn is also grown. Orchards and kitchen-gardens are found nearly everywhere. The value of the annual produce is about 4,000,000 pesos.

The principal languages are Pangasinan and Ilocano.

New Ecija.—Is bounded on the north by Pangasinan and New Vizcaya, on the north and east by Principe; on the south, by Infanta and Laguna; on the east by Pampanga and Tarlac; and a small portion of the eastern part of the province borders on the Pacific Ocean.

It has an area of 4110 square miles, with 25 towns and 118 barrios. The inhabitants are 155,000, including some savage tribes. The executive is a civil governor; and there is a court of justice for the province.

San Isidro, with 6,848 inhabitants, is the capital. It has some manufacturies and a good church. Gapan is a town of 20,000. There are also Peñaranda, Puncan, Calao and San Antonio. In the dry season, travel by wagon is possible all over the province.

Timber, rice, Indian corn, sugar-cane and tobacco are shipped; and cattle are raised for the Manila market.

Tagalo, Ilocano, Pampango and Pangasinan are spoken.

Tarlac.—Was formed in 1893 from the northern part of Pampanga.

It is bounded on the north by Pangasinan, on the east by New Ecija, on the south by Pampanga, and on the east by Zambales.

The number of inhabitants is about 115,000; and the area, 879 square miles, containing 17 towns and 59 barrios. The office of governor is filled from the army; and there is a court of justice.

Tarlac, with about 10,000 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the river of like name, is the capital. Concepcion, of about the same population, and Victoria, 11,190 inhabitants, are other towns of importance.

Rice and sugar are the chief products. The forests are rich in camagon, narra, molave and other timber trees.

The principal tongue is Pampango, although in some parts, Pangasinan and Ilocano are also spoken.

Pampanga.—This province is bounded on the north by Tarlac, on the east by Bulacan, on the south by Manila bay and Bataan and on the west by Zambales.

Its superficial extent is 840 square miles. The population is 222,932; and there are 23 towns and 328 barrios. The executive is a civil governor of the first class. There

are also both civil and criminal courts. The people of Pampanga have always been distinguished for their industry, energy and loyalty.

The capital is Bacolor, of 10,326 inhabitants, in the midst of a low plain on the right bank of the Betis river. It has some good buildings, among them a church, a convent and an excellent court-house. There is also a monument erected to the memory of Anda. The province has some towns which vie with the capital in the number and excellence of their buildings, as San Fernando, Guagua and Arayat; and some which have a greater population, as Macabebe, 19,472; Candava, 13,135; Lubao, 20,498; and México, 16,639.

The chief product is sugar, the raw material being prepared for the market, to some extent, with modern machinery driven by steam-power. Rice, Indian corn and indigo are also grown. Weaving of cloth is also carried on. It is one of the most productive and best cultivated of the provinces. Its roads and other means of communication are the equal, if not the superior, of any in the Archipelago.

This is the home of the Pampango language or dialect.

Bataan.—Occupies a peninsula, lying on

the side of Manila bay opposite to Manila. To the north are Zambales and Pampanga; to the east and south, Manila bay; and to the west, the China sea.

Its area is 1023 square miles. It has a population of 52,000 inhabitants, and 12 towns and 15 barrios. There are also some tribes of uncivilized Negritos. A civil governor of the second class is at the head of affairs.

Balanga, the capital, is a pretty place, with wide and straight streets and a beautiful plaza. There are some good buildings including a church provided with an excellent tower clock. The population is 8,919. Other towns of importance are Orion, with 7,885 inhabitants; Abucay with 7,088; and Orani with 6,146.

The products are the staples of southern Luzon, and although excellent in quality, are small in quantity.

Tagalo and Pampango are the languages.

Bulacan.—This province is bounded on the north by New Ecija, on the east by Infanta, on the south by Manila bay and province, and on the west by Pampanga.

Its surface measures 875 square miles and the luxuriance of its vegetation is such that the province has been, with justice, called

the «Garden of the Philippines». The population is upward of 230,000, including some Negritos living in the mountains. There are 25 towns and 360 barrios. The executive is a civil governor.

Bulacan, with 14,000 people, is the capital. It is a well built town, with a good church and a monument in honor of P. Blanco, of the Augustine order, a celebrated botanist; and some fine avenues and drives.

The prettiest town is Baliuag, 15,000 inhabitants, traversed by the Quingua river. It has broad streets and a famous weekly market. Good hats are manufactured here. Malolos is provided with some stone buildings, and is a station on the Dagupan railway. Quingua is situated in the midst of a beautiful plain and is renowned as a country resort on account of the baths that may be had in the clear waters of its river. Angat is situated near mountains abounding in iron deposits; and its forests contain much valuable timber, including ebony. San Miguel de Mayumo has 20,418 inhabitants, and is noted for its ferruginous hot springs, which relieve many kinds of sickness.

Rice, sugar-cane, Indian corn, sesame seed and indigo are the chief crops. Fruits, especially mangos, abound. *Pasao*, a fibrous substance of greater tenacity than abacá, is

produced here. The value of the annual agricultural produce is 2,500,000 pesos; of textile manufactures, 10,000 pesos. The commercial transactions aggregate 2,000,000 pesos.

Tagalo is the language of the people, who speak it with great purity.

Infanta—This district lies opposite the island of Polillo. It is dependant, in administrative and judicial matters, on the province of Laguna. It is bounded on the north by New Ecija, on the east by the Pacific ocean, on the south by Laguna and Morong, and on the east by Manila and Bulacan.

The population is 10,100. There are 2 towns and 39 barrios. The area is 3752 square miles.

Binangonan de Lampong is the seat of government, which is military.

Llavac.—This is a *comandancia* in charge of a captain of the army. It lies within the boundaries of Isabela.

Morong.—This province is contiguous with Manila on the west; has Infanta to its north, and Laguna to its east and south.

The superficies measures 427 square miles; the number of inhabitants being 42,083, who are contained in 13 towns and 14 barrios.

In the San Matéo Mountains, in this province, there dwell some tribes of Negritos. As to government, Morong is a *comandancia*; and as to judicial affairs, it is a dependency of Binondo, Tondo and Quiapo.

The capital is of the same name as the province. The church is a fine structure, of the composite order of architecture, having an octagonal tower adorned with statuary. The convent is also worthy of mention. Other important towns are Cardona, of 10,000 inhabitants; Antipolo, with 3,705, renowned throughout the Philippines as being the sanctuary of the miraculous image of Our Lady of Peace; and Binangonan and Taytay, each with about 7,000 people.

The district is but little adapted to agriculture for it is mostly mountainous. Lime is burnt in large quantities and exported to Manila and other provinces. Large and small game abounds.

Tagalo is the language spoken.

Cavite.—A province of importance, bounded on the north by Manila bay, on the east by Manila province, on the south by Laguna and Batangas, and on the west by the China sea.

The population is 132,567, and the area, 460 square miles. It has 22 towns and 108

barrios. The governor is a general of the army.

Cavite, a fortified town, is the capital. The streets, although somewhat narrow, are straight, lined entirely with stone houses. It has several fine churches, two convents and nearby, at Cañacao, is the splendid and spacious Marine Hospital. There is a well equipped arsenal, a navy yard, and dry-dock at which inter-insular ships may be repaired and cleaned; some cigar-factories, sugar-refineries, saw-mills, soap and oil works and distilleries of spirits. It is the residence of the commandant of the Philippine navy, and is garrisoned by a regiment of infantry and some artillery and marines. The population is 2,000. Indan has a population of 13,008; Bacoor and Imus, each about 14,000; and San Roque, 10,692.

Agriculture is in a flourishing condition in the province. Rice of an excellent quality is produced; also coffee, cacao and sugar. Orchards of mango-trees are numerous, the fruit being exceptionally large and fine of flavor. The value of the agricultural products of the province exceeds 350,000 pesos annually.

Spanish is the language spoken at Cavite, and Tagalo, in the interior.

† **Laguna.**—Receives it name from Bay

Lake, or *Laguna de Bay*, almost entirely within its boundaries.

To the north are Morong and Infanta; to the east the Pacific Ocean; to the south, Batangas and Tayabas; and to the west, Cavite and Manila. The island of Polillo is a part of this province.

The population is 177,000, distributed among 28 towns and 495 barrios. The area is 684 square miles. The executive is a civil governor.

The capital is Santa Cruz, a town of 13,656 people, with a magnificent church and hospital in charge of the Franciscans. It has, besides, some good public and private buildings. Other towns are Nagcarlang, whose cemetery is one of the finest on the Islands, the chapel being provided with excellent vaults; Biñan, with 15,512 inhabitants; Calamba, with 11,579; and Santa Rosa with 9,000.

The specialty of the province, and in which it is unsurpassed, is cocoa-nut oil, of which large quantities are shipped. The rice crops are large. Various kinds of fruit are grown for the Manila market and for export, among them the mellow *lanzon* and the delicately flavored *chico-mamé*. The annual trade amounts to about 125,000 pesos.

The vernacular tongue is Tagalo. Some Spanish is also spoken.

Almost all parts of the province are in communication with the capital by means of good wagon roads.

The mountain ridge extending along the eastern confines of Laguna has some high peaks, among them Banajao with an altitude of 8520 feet; Maquiling, 6198 feet and San Cristobal, 6100 feet.

Batangas.—Is bounded on the north by Cavite and Laguna, on the east by Tayabas, and on the south and west by the sea.

The surface measures 1,154 square miles. There are 312,192 inhabitants, living in 22 towns and 520 barrios. A civil governor of the first class is at the head of public affairs. The noted volcano of Taal is situated in this province. It juts from the center of Lake Bombong.

Batangas is the capital. The number of inhabitants is 37,350. This place is well built and its people are mostly well to do. There is a beautiful cemetery, pleasantly situated. The province is remarkable for the number of its large towns, among them Villa de Lipa, 38,701 people; Bauang, 38,416; Taal, 33,000; and others exceeding 20,000.

Thanks to the industrious character of the natives living here, the production is large, the crops raised being wheat, rice, coffee,

cacao, sugar, Indian corn and all kinds of vegetables. Stock-raising is also carried on; and a praise-worthy desire to improve the breeds of their animals and the quality of their vegetables is manifested by the eagerness of the competition for prizes at the country fairs.

Weaving, carried on by the house-wives, and sugar-refining are the only manufactures.

The production much exceeding the consumption, the exports are large. In 1890 the soil yielded 11,372,597 pesos. Farming is especially profitable on account of the excellent means of communication. Wagon-roads cross the province in all directions, and the sea-ports are conveniently situated.

Tagalo is spoken with great purity.

Tayabas occupies the narrow neck of land connecting the northern and southern parts of Luzon; and also the adjoining peninsula which projects into the sea that washes the shores of the Archipelago. It joins with Batangas and Laguna on the north-west and North Camarines on the north-east.

The inhabitants are 105,576 in number, contained in 20 towns and 435 barrios. The area is 1910 square miles. The government is civil.

The capital is Tayabas, having 15,912 peo-

ple. Next in size is Lucbán with 12,200. Atimonan and Maubán each have about 10,000.

The province being mountainous throughout, the only product of the soil is timber, found in abundance and of excellent quality, some of it being especially adapted for shipbuilding. Tar, pitch and wax are also obtained in the forests.

The annual commercial transactions amount to about 900,000 pesos. Cups are made from the wood of the *manungal,* found here, which imparts a bitter flavor to water left standing in them and gives it the medicinal qualities of quinine. Abacá and piña are spun and woven on about 300 looms; and oil is extracted from the nuts and fruits of the forests in about 40 small factories provided with antiquated wooden presses. Most of the towns are accessible by fair wagon roads.

Tagalo and Vicol are the languages.

North Camarines.—The northern boundary of this province is washed by the Pacific Ocean, and the southern boundary, by the waters of Ragay gulf. It adjoins Tayabas on the south-west, and South Camarines on the south-east.

The population, contained in 10 towns and 95 barrios, numbers 28,489. The surface

measures 896 square miles. There is a civil governor and a court of record.

Daet, the capital, with 11,640 inhabitants, is situated near a river of the same name and about two miles from the Pacific Ocean. Talisay has a population of 3,613; Lavo, 4,181; Paracale, 3,102. The latter place is celebrated for its gold mines.

The principal articles of export are rice and abacá. There are also some textile industries; and from the forests are obtained great quantities of lumber. The value of the abacá crop of 1890 was 2,500,000 pesos.

Vicol and Tagalo are the languages spoken.

South Camarines.—Is bounded on the north by North Camarines, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by Albay, and on the west by the seas of the Archipelago.

The area is 2196 square miles. The population, 154,864, is distributed among 34 towns and 85 barrios. There is a civil governor and a court of record.

The capital is New Cáceres with 6,170 inhabitants. It is the seat of the bishopric of the same name, and is a well built town, being provided with good religious and educational edifices. Libmanan has 14,603 inhabitants; Nabua, 16,572; Iriga, 14,047; and some

other towns are nearly as large. Pasacao and Liman are well worth visiting on account of their caverns of bats or *paniques* which are so numerous that the noise of their shrieks and the flapping of their wings remind one of a tempest.

The chief crops are abacá, *palay* and sugar-cane, the annual value of which reaches nearly 1,000,000 pesos. Besides some alcohol and ylang-ylang destilleries, there is the usual quota of artisans who supply the local markets with cloths, shoes,hats and silver trinkets. The imports of the province are estimated at 1,600,000 pesos.

The vernacular tongue is Vicol.

Among the peaks in the mountain ranges by which the province is crossed are Isarog, 6450 feet high, Iriga, 3975 feet, and Elisario, not much less.

A high-way connecting Tayabas and North Camarines with Albay extends through the province. There are three telegraph stations.

Albay occupies the southern extremity of the island of Luzon. It adjoins South Camarines on the north-west and is washed by the Pacific Ocean and the seas of the Archipelago at its other boundaries. The area is 2385 square miles. The province is prosperous and is rapidly growing in its population,

which is now about 300,000. There are 39 towns and 391 barrios. The executive is a civil governor.

The capital is Albay, a well built town of 10,587 inhabitants. It is situated on the gulf of the same name and not far from the volcano Mayon. Tabaco has a population of 18,142; Cagsaua, of 20,263; Camálig, of 17,217; Guinobatan, 18,889; Ligao, 17,849; and there are other towns of more than 10,000.

What has built up the province more than anything else is the abacá industry. The raw material is cultivated in a way peculiar to this neighborhood. The annual yield amounts to 10,000,000 pesos. All the staples of the Islands are raised; and abacá is manufactured and cocoanut oil refined.

The trade is chiefly in the abacá filament and amounts to considerable.

Vicol is the language spoken.

There are some high mountain peaks, among them the volcano Mayon, having an altitude of 8970 feet; Masaraga, having an altitude of 4440 feet; Bulusan, 5900 feet; and Pocdoc, 4590 feet.

The province has some good wagon roads connecting all towns of importance with the capital.

ISLANDS ADJACENT
TO LUZON

The Batan and Babuyan Islands.—To the north of the island of Luzon and south-east by south of Formosa there are two small groups of islands, the first being called the Batans and the second, which lie nearest Luzon, the Babuyans. The former group is composed of the islands Hayat, Batan, Saptang, and Ibongos; the latter being composed of the islands Camiguin, Calayan, Dalupiri and Fuga.

The population is 9,475, divided among 6 towns and 8 barrios. The governor is a captain of infantry. The area is 125 square miles.

Santo Domingo de Basco is the capital. San José de Ibana, on the island of Batan, is next in importance. There are also the towns of San Carlos de Cagatao, Santa Rosa and some other smaller places.

The products are scanty because these islands are much exposed to hurricanes.

Ibanag, Malaneg and Itaves are the dialects spoken.

Corregidor.—This island lies in the middle of the entrance to Manila bay. It is separated from Bataan by Boca-chica strait, and from Cavite province by the Boca-grande. The residents of Corregidor, and those of the neighboring small islet, Pulo-caballo, are all telegraph or lighthouse employes and persons belonging to the army or navy. Their number does not exceed 575. The government is in the hands of a lieutenant of the navy, judicial matters being regulated by the courts of Cavite.

The only town is San Jose.

Tagalo and Spanish are spoken.

Mindoro lies south of the province of Batangas. To the east of it lie the islands of Tablas, Maestre de Campo and Marinduque. The west shores are washed by the China sea; and the south, by the Mindoro sea.

The area is 4050 square miles. The inhabitants number 106,170, divided among 31 towns and 185 barrios. The island has a civil governor and a court of justice. Not-

withstanding its proximity to Manila, its lands, with the exception of those near the coast, have been but little cultivated.

The capital is Calapan, of 5,132 inhabitants, situated in the north, on a small peninsula.

There are immense forests, abounding in all sorts of timber, palms and bamboos, which have hardly been touched, on account of lack of population. Among the indigenous trees, the *calinga* is worthy of mention. This is a species of cinnamon. The annual value of agricultural produce reaches about 500,000 pesos. Coffee, cacao, abacá and Indian corn are exported to the amount of about 125,000 pesos annually.

Tagalo is the language.

There are some high mountains, among them, Alcón, having an altitude of 8860 feet, and Malinding, 4070 feet.

Marinduque.—This island belongs to the province of Mindoro. There are about 30,000 people on the island.

The largest towns are Boac, 14,888 inhabitants, and Santa Cruz de Napo, 15,537. The soil is fertile, great crops of rice being raised.

The island of Lubang, to the north-west of Mindoro, also belongs to this province. Its

soil is fertile, and it has a population of 6,541.

Burias.—This island has an oblong shape, the longer axis lying in a north-west and south-east direction. It is separated from South Camarines and Albay by a strait.

The surface measures 112 square miles. There are 1,753 inhabitants. A captain of the army is in charge, and the island is attached to South Camarines for administrative and judicial purposes.

The capital is San Pascual, with 1,240 inhabitants. It is provided with ancient fortifications for its defense. Clavería is a town of 900 people.

Rice, cocoa-nuts and sugar-cane are grown.

Vicol is the dialect of the people.

Masbate lies off the west coast of Albay. The island of Ticao, which is included in the same district, lies to its north-east.

The surface measures 511 square miles, the population being 19,517. There are 10 towns. The governor is a captain of the army, having judicial and administrative powers.

The capital is the town of Masbate. It contains 20,000 people. San Jacinto, with 2,218 inhabitants, is the largest town on Ticao. It has an excellent harbor.

Rice, sugar-cane, cacao, cotton and abacá are the principal crops. Large herds of cattle find abundant pasturage here. The natives wash gold out of the sands of the river-beds. A sort of lace is made of palm-fibre which, on account of its workmanship and tasty colors, has attracted attention at European expositions. Trade amounts to 30,000 pesos annually.

The dialect of the people is Visaya.

THE VISAYAS GROUP

The central islands of the Archipelago, lying between Luzon and Mindanao, are called the Visayas.

They are included between 9° 2' and 12° 29' north latitude, and between 124° 19' and 128° 33' east longitude.

The surface measures 20,500 square miles, the population exceeding 2,000,000. The principal islands are Cebú, Leyte, Samar, Bohol, Negros and Panay, which each constitute a province, except the two latter. Panay is subdivided into Iloilo, Capiz and Antique; and Negros into East Negros and West Negros. Adding the Calamianes, which form a province by themselves, we have ten provinces into which the group is subdivided. There are furthermore two *comandancias*, Romblón and Concepción.

Calamianes.—This province includes a

number of small islands, the principal of which are Cuyo, Culion, Busuanga, Agutaya and Guinluban. The group lies between Mindanao, Panay, Paragua and the China sea.

The area is 339 square miles. There are 16,380 inhabitants and 3 towns and 3 barrios. A captain of the army is in charge.

Cuyo, of 11,526 population, on the island of the same name, in the Cuyo group, is the seat of government. Culión, 3,224 inhabitants, is next in importance.

The production of the islands is insignificant on account of the lack of labor, the products being abaca, rice, oranges, mangos and wax. Trade is of the value of 8,000 pesos annually. The edible nests of the bird called *salangana* are collected here.

The dialects spoken are Conyubo, Agutaino and Calamian.

Samar.—This large island, formerly called Ibabao, is the farthest east of the Visayas. The straits of San Bernardino are to the north; to the east and south is the Pacific ocean; and to the west lie the islands of Leyte, Masbate and Ticao.

The area is 5,337 square miles. There are 200,753 inhabitants, 37 towns, 193 barrios and some uncivilized tribes. The government is military.

Catbalogan, with a population of 6,500, is the capital. It lies in the central part of the west coast. In its neighborhood are the vines which produce the *pepita* for which the town is celebrated. The most populous towns are Calbayog, 33,872 inhabitants; Basey, 13,628; Guinan, 11,325; and Catarman, 10,779.

The interior of the island, although mountainous, is crossed by numerous fertile valleys, sufficient in extent, if cultivated, to provide all the Visayas with the necessaries of life. Cocoa-nut oil, obtained from the great groves of cocoa-nut trees; rice, abaca, cacao, wax and honey are exported. The production attains the annual value of about 275,000 pesos.

Visaya is the language spoken.

The Island of Panay is the most western of the large Visayan islands. The island of Negros lies to the east; Tablas, Romblon, Sibuyan to the north; and the southern and western coasts are washed by the waters of the Mindoro sea.

The area is 4470 square miles. The surface is, generally speaking, mountainous, although there are many broad valleys of great fertility.

The nucleus of the mountain system ap-

pears to be Mount Bacloy, 5675 feet high. In the range which trends towards the north-west, Balabag, 4260 feet in altitude, and Usigan, 4230 feet, are the highest peaks. In the range toward the south-east, Nangtud, 6720 feet, and Bacloy, 5675 feet, are the highest. Juaman and Tiguran, each about 4600 feet high, mark the direction of the range toward the south-west.

The Jalaur river, 85 miles long, rising near Mount Bacloy, has numerous tributaries, emptying into the sea at Colong-colong. The Panay rises in the highlands to the east of the same mountain. It has a length of 90 miles.

The three provinces into which the island is divided, Antique, Capiz and Iloilo, coincide roughly with the segments into which the island is cut by the three mountain chains that radiate from Mount Bacloy,

The population, including savage tribes, exceeds 1,000,000.

The Province of Ilo-ilo.—Is bounded on the north by Capiz, on the east by the straits of Guimaras, on the west by Antique and on the south by the Mindoro sea.

The area is 810 square miles; and a population of 472,798 is included is 22 towns and 411 barrios, besides which there are some uncivilized tribes. The government is

in charge of a brigadier general; and the province is divided into two judicial districts, Iloilo and Barotac Viejo.

Iloilo, with 7,585 inhabitants, is the capital and lies between the Tigbauan and Jaro rivers. Its commodious harbor is the second in commercial importance in the Archipelago. It formerly had docks for the building and repair of vessels. It resembles Manila in being provided with various institutions similar to those existing at the capital, as an *ayuntamiento*, banks, a street and harbor cleaning and dredging force, and a police system. The government house, the church, the convent and the prison are all good buildings. Jaro, formerly called Santa Isabel, has 12,848 inhabitants. Situated on the right bank of the river of the same name, it has a good harbor for the accomodation of vessels in the coasting trade. It has picturesque surroundings and enjoys a pleasant and healthy climate. The church, bishop's palace and seminary are all fine buildings. It has been the seat of a bishop since 1865. The other towns are Janiuay, of 20,225 inhabitants; Miagao, 20,437; Cabatúan, 18,499; Pototan, 14,063; Santa Bárbara, 17,000; Oton, Tigbauan, San Joaquin, Passi and Dumangas, each about 13,000; and some others having populations exceeding 10,000.

It is one of the best cultivated of the provinces. The people appear to have imparted their industry and enterprise to the inhabitants of the neighboring island of Negros. The principal products are sugar-cane, rice, Indian corn, coffee, cacao, tobacco and abacá, and amount approximately to 3,000,000 pesos.

There are numerous looms for weaving piña, cotton and silk cloths. Oil, vinegar, lime and laces are also produced. Some sugar refining is carried on.

The commerce of Iloilo increases from day to day, the port being engaged in the distribution of the produce of this and neighboring islands. The imports of the province amount to about 4,000,000 pesos annually, a considerable part consisting merely of consignments from Manila which are here re-shipped to other points. The exports are about 8,000,000 pesos, although only 1,500,000 properly belong to this province, the rest representing the products of Negros.

Visaya and Spanish are the languages.

The Province of Capiz has an area of 1550 square miles. To the north is the sea; to the east, Concepcion; to the south, Iloilo, and to the west, Antique.

There are 128,006 inhabitants contained in

33 towns and 163 barrios, besides some tribes of Negritos. The government is military.

Cápiz, with 22,000 inhabitants, is the capital. It is located at the delta of the Panay river. It is beautifully situated in the midst of a level plain crossed by good roads running to Iloilo and Antique, although the climate is moist and quite hot. A small detachment of troops is stationed here, garrisoning the fortress near the town. Panay has 17,287 people; Batan, Calivo and Bajay, each about 13,000; and Mambusao, Panitan and Dao, each upward of 10,000.

Rice is produced in abundance; and the cultivation of sugar-cane, abacá, tobacco, Indian corn, cacao and indigo is steadily increasing. The exports exceed 1,500,000 pesos annually.

There are some alcohol distilleries, and some piña and cotton looms.

Visaya is spoken.

Jating, 3490 feet in altitude; Nangtud, 6720 feet, and Madia-as, 7150 feet, are the highest mountains.

The islands Tablas and Sibuyan also belong to this province. The surface of the former measures 583 square miles. It has a mountain raising 5000 feet above the level of the sea, some valuable marble quarries; and the coast is indented with a num-

ber of good harbors. The latter island has an area of 300 square miles. It is covered with magnificent forests, diversified by rich pastures, affording abundant grazing for large herds of cattle.

The Province of Antique occupies the entire west coast of Panay.

The area is 861 square miles. The population, numbering 114,483, is distributed among 20 towns and 53 barrios, there being also many savage tribes. The goverment is military and there is a court of justice.

San José de Buenavista, with 5,953 inhabitants, pleasantly situated to the south of Cape Dalipe on a level plain, is the capital. The other towns are Sibalcn, having 14,410 inhabitants; Pandan, 13,497; and Bugason, 16,949.

The crops are sugar-cane, rice, Indian corn, cacao, tobacco, cotton, abacá and *palay*, the native barley. The forests yield honey, wax and tar, besides excellent timber. The trade in *palay* and sugar amounts to 275,000 pesos annually. Another great source of wealth in the province is cattle raising. There is some modern sugar-refining machinery.

Good roads, open to traffic almost the year round, afford communication between the principal towns.

Visaya is the language.

The District of Concepcion occupies a strip along the north-eastern coast of Panay. The government is in the hands of a captain of the army, dependent upon Iloilo.

The area is 59 square miles; the population, 19,602. There are 6 towns and 90 barrios.

Concepcion, with 2,695 inhabitants, is the capital. It has an excellent harbor. The other towns are Alaminos, Ajui, Lemery and Carles, each with about 8,000 or 9,000 people.

The products and industries are the same as those of Iloilo, and amount to 60,000 pesos annually.

The language is the Visayan.

Romblon is an island lying between Tablas and Sibuyan. Together with some other small islands, it forms a commandancia in charge of an officer of the army.

The area is 135 square miles; the population being 38,000, distributed in 10 towns and 5 barrios. In judicial matters it is a depedency of Capiz.

Romblon, having 6,208 inhabitants, is the capital. It lies in the northern part of the island. The harbor affords good shelter to

shipping. Banton is the next largest town. Its population is 3,491.

While the islands are mountainous and naturally barren, the industry of the people has brought agriculture to such a state that the soil amply produces their necessities of life. There are some quarries of fine marble, beautifully marked. The islands of Romblon and Sibuyan ship great quantities of mastic to the Manila market. The annual trade amounts to 850,000 pesos.

The Visayan language is spoken by the natives.

Sibuyan, 6,410 feet in altitude, and Guitinguitin are the highest mountains.

The Island of Negros has made rapid strides in the advancement of its agriculture within the past few years. To the west of it lie Panay and Guimaras; and to the east, Cebu and Siquijor.

It is about 140 miles long and varies in width from 20 to 40 miles, the area being 3090 square miles.

A mountain range traverses it from north to south, the principal peaks being Silay and Mandalagan in the north; the volcano Canlaon or Malespina in the center, which sometimes emits smoke; and Tipasi in the south. In the south are also the Dumaguete

ridge and the hills called Cuernos de Negros.

There are two provinces, East Negros and West Negros.

West Negros occupies the portion of the island lying between the western coast lines and the water-shed formed by the great longitudinal mountain range.

The area is about 1,930 square miles. There are 296,995 inhabitants distributed among 28 towns and 33 barrios. The government is military.

The capital, Bacolod, with a population of 10,369 lies opposite the island of Guimaras, and has many good buildings, both public and private, among them a church, convent, government-house and court of justice. Minulúan is a town of 11,284; Jimamaylan, 11,521; Bago, 10,580; Saravia, in the north, 17,795; and Silay, 13,621.

The soil is fertile and, thanks to the diligence and good example of Europeans settled here, the province may be reckoned among the farthest advanced in the Archipelago. There are many steam ploughs and steam engines, as well as other modern machinery and appliances for the cultivation of the soil and for the refining of sugar. The principal products are sugar, rice, coffee, cacao, Indian

corn, tobacco and cocoanuts. The exports attain a value of 3,650,000 pesos.

The languages are Visayan and Panayano.

There is one main high-road connecting all the principal towns.

East Negros is bounded on the north and west by West Negros. To the east lie Cebú and Bohol; and to the south, Mindanao.

The area is 1160 square miles, the population of 94,782 being distributed among 17 towns and 18 barrios. The government is in charge of an officer of the army.

The capital is Dumaguete, of 13,829 inhabitants. It has some good buildings. Tanjay, with 11,541 people, is next in importance. There are various other towns having more than 8,000 population.

This province is not as fertile as West Negros, but the natives are fully as industrious. Sugar-cane, abaca, palay, cacao, coffee and cotton are the chief crops. The value of the exports amounts to 500,000 pesos annually. The only manufactures are those necessarily incident to the preparation of the sugar-cane for the market.

The languages are Visayan and Panayano.

The principal high-ways are two; one ex-

tending 30 miles in a northerly direction and the other 12 miles to the south. Both are good wagon roads.

The Island of Cebu is long and narrow, the longer axis lying in a north-east by north and south-west by south direction. It is situated east of Negros and west of Bohol and Leyte.

The surface measures 1805 square miles, a population of 504,076 being contained in 57 towns and 141 barrios, besides which there are some savage tribes in the mountains. The governor is a brigadier general.

Cebú, 14,099 inhabitants, the capital, is also the seat of a bishop. Its natives were the first converts to Christianity in the Islands. Among the churches, that of the Augustines is famous for possessing a miraculous image of the *Santo Niño*. There are, besides, a cathedral, the bishop's palace, a convent, a seminary and other good buildings. Across a narrow strait lies the small island of Mactan, where the illustrious Magellan was killed. The cross which he erected when he first landed is still shown at Cebú. In the environs, there are a beautiful cemetery, a leper hospital, and a fortress with some artillery and a detachment of troops. Other towns are Argao, 30,926 inhabitants; Cárcar,

31,721; San Nicolas, 20,258; Dalaguete, 19,429, and Sibonga, 23,516, besides others exceeding 10,000.

The scarcity of rain and want of good arable land has prevented the development of agriculture to the extent which might be expected. The trade of the port of Cebu is about 6,000,000 pesos. There are some manufactures of soap, silk, piña, abaca and cotton. On the coast is found the *regadera*, the only of its genus; and also the rare molusc, *gloria maris*. The cheese made here is of excellent flavor. There are mines of coal and deposits of gold; and some talc in Bulusan Mountain.

The languages spoken are Cebu-Visayan and Spanish.

There is a wagon-road on the east coast connecting 21 towns with the capital; and on the west coast there are others equally as good which afford communication between the towns in that part of the island.

Bohol.—This island is naturally somewhat barren but the industry of its inhabitants is such that it not only supplies them with all the necessaries of life but leaves them with considerable produce for export. The towns are among the best organized in the Archipelago. The contests at fencing with

lances are locally as famous as were the tournaments of the Moors in former days and in another clime; and the people have always been feared by the savage tribes on account of their valor.

Bohol is situated to the south-east of Cebu.

The area is 1,570 square miles. In spite of some emigration, the number of inhabitants reaches 248,000, which is astonishingly large when the small extent of the surface is considered. There are 40 towns and 65 barrios. The governor belongs to the army.

Tagbilaran, with a population of 8,435, is the capital. It lies opposite the island of Panglao, from which it is separated by a strait. The other large towns are Loboc, 10,827 inhabitants; Jagna, 12,683; Maribojoc, 10,682; Loón, 15,391; and Tubigon, 16,713.

In the central part of the island there is a cave with great galleries adorned with strangely shaped stalactites and stalagmites. It is well worthy of a visit.

The soil being stony and unproductive, the Bojoleans are not all given to agriculture, and preferably engage in commerce and manufacturing. Cotton, silk and piña cloth are produced. Among the exports are copra, wax and pearls.

Visayan is the language.

The towns are all connected by good wagon roads.

To the province of Bohol belongs the small island of Siquijor, lying to the east of the southern part of Negros. The town of the same name, situated on the coast, has a population of 10,000. The others are Canoan, having 9,000; and Maria, Lacy and Juan, each 3,000.

Leyte has made great forward strides during the past few years, in respect to agricultural development.

It is situated to the south of Samar; to the east of Cebú and Bohol; to the north of Mindanao; and to the east of it are the straits of San Juanico and the Pacific ocean.

The area is 3100 square miles, of which 1,900 are cultivated. The population, 270,491, is divided among 47 towns and 37 tribes. The governor belongs to the army.

The capital, Tacloban, having 5,438 inhabitants is beautifully situated at the entrance of the straits of San Juanico, on the bay of San Pedro and San Pablo. It is a port of considerable importance and has many fine buildings, both public and private. Other towns are Paló, 18,343 inhabitants; Tanauan, 18,468; Dagami, 23,905; Ormoc, 17,152; Bo-

rauen, 15,548; Maasin, 16,682; and Bay-bay, 17,058.

The products are rice, cocoanut oil, tar. abacá, sugar, cacao, coffee, Indian corn and other articles and substances, the exports amounting to 8,800,000 pesos annually and being constantly on the increase.

The principal language is the Visayan.

Most of the towns are connected with the sea-port by wagon-roads, which are in a rather poor condition.

To the province of Leyte belong the island of Biliran, lying north of the main island, having sulphur mines; the Camotes, to the west, containing the town of Poro; and Limasana and Panao to the south.

MINDANAO

This island is the second in size and importance and the most fertile and best situated in the entire Philippine Archipelago. It lies within the belt of equatorial currents and only a part of the district of Surigao lies in the zone of hurricanes. The rest of the island is entirely exempt from the typhoons which are such a scourge to the remainder of the Archipelago.

Mindanao and adjacent islands are included between 5° 20' and 10° 30' north latitude, and 124° 49' and 129° 14', east longitude.

The Visaya group is to the north, the Pacific to the east, the Celebes sea to the south and the Sulu sea to the west.

The area is 36,450 square miles, which includes the smaller neighboring islands.

The inhabitants may be classified under three heads, Christians, uncivilized or unconverted East Indians, and Mohammedans.

The uncivilized or unconverted East Indians are subdivided into a number of separate tribes, each of which speaks its own language. The most important are:

The aboriginal Negritos called Mamanuas, 2,000 in number, who live in the peninsula of Surigao in the neigborhood of Tago.

The Manobos, numbering 20,000, inhabiting the mountains and valleys near the Agusan river.

The Monteses, 25,000, in the district of Misamis, who live partly in the neighborhood of the Tagoloan, partly in the fishing-villages between Gingoog and Nasipit and partly between the Tagoloan and the upper Pulangui.

The Subanos, occupying almost the whole of the peninsula of Sibuguey and the mountains between Dapitan and the bay of Dumanquilas. They are very numerous.

The Mandayas, 30,000 in number, extending from the mountains near Tago to Matti, from Gandia to the headwaters of the Agusan, and along the lower course of the Salug river.

The Tirurayes, numbering from 8,000 to 10,000, occupying the mountains between Tamontaca and Taviran to the Rio Grande.

The Bagobos, Atas, Guiangas and Tagacaolos, notorious for their custom of human

sacrifice, being four numerous tribes which dwell about the gulf of Davao and near Mount Apo.

The other heathen tribes, like the Dulanganes, Calanganes and Bilanes, are of minor importance.

The Mohammedans, who constitute the most numerous single race in Mindanao, take different names according to the place where they live. The Illanos dwell in the vicinity of Illana bay and Lanao lake and along the south-east coast of Sibugey peninsula. The Sanguiles occupy the south coast of Mindanao near Sarangani gulf. The Lutangas are found on the island of Olutanga in Sibuguey gulf and in some parts of the neighboring coast. The Calibuganes, a mixed race, are on the peninsula of Sibuguey. Finally, there are the Yacanes and Samales, who occupy respectively the interior of Basilan and the Sulu Archipelago.

According to the last census, the Christian inhabitants of Mindanao number about 208,000. The total number of savages cannot be ascertained.. There are about 151,000 Mohammedans.

At the head of government is a governor-general, usually a brigadier of the army, who resides at Zamboanga, the capital of the entire island.

Mindanao, with the surrounding islands, is subdivided into six districts, namely, Zamboanga, Misamis, Surigao, Davao, Cottabato, and Basilan.

The executive of each is an officer of the army.

Besides these there are 23 commandancias, dependent in administrative and judicial matters upon the respective provinces to which they are attached.

Subject to Zamboanga are Santa Maria, San Ramon and Margosatubic. Misamis has Dapitan, Liangan and Lintogod. Surigao has Butuan. Davao has Matti. And attached to Cottabato are Baras, Parang-Parang, Glan, Katituan, Kudarangan, Lebak, Lubungan, Makar, Malaban, Pikit, Pollok, Reina Regente, Taviran, Tumbao and Tukuran.

The District of Zamboanga occupies the western extremity of the island from Point Quipit on the north coast to Point Flecha on the south.

The area is 3,802 square miles. There are 21,364 inhabitants in 6 towns and 5 barrios.

The capital is the town of the same name. Between Christians, Chinamen and Mohammedans, there are 10,000 inhabitants. It is well fortified and one of the healthiest

places in the Philippines. It is also the capital of whole Mindanao. There are many good public and private buildings. An ample supply of water from the mountains is furnished by an ancient acqueduct, which is owed to P. Melchor de Vera, S. J. The other towns are Tetuan, 4,700 inhabitants; Las Mercedes, 4,400; and Ayala, 1,600, all recently founded.

The central part of the district, which includes the Handaya mountains, is covered with thick forests containing much valuable timber. Palay, cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, abaca, Indian corn and sweet potatoes are cultivated to a small extent.

Spanish is spoken by the Christians; and each of the savage and Mohammedan tribes has a dialect of its own.

The District of Misamis is bounded on the north by the Sulu sea, on the east by Surigao and Davao, on the south by Cottabato, and on the south and west by Zamboanga.

The area is about 7,000 square miles, 113,695 inhabitants being distributed among 34 towns and 22 barrios, besides which there are many savage and Mohammedan tribes. The governor is an officer of the army.

The capital, Cagayan de Misamis, of 11,029 people, is a pretty town situated on the right bank of the Cagayan river and is a port accessible to sea-going vessels. It has some good public and private buildings. Other towns are Mambajao, 9,920 population, situated on the island of Camiguin; Misamis, 5,600, at the entrance of Panguil bay; Iligan, 6,000, on the bay of the same name; Dapitan, 6000, having an excellent church; Balingasag 11,491, having a good water-supply, the work of the Society of Jesus; Jasaan, 7,012; and some few others exceeding 6,000.

Abaca, palay, coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, Indian corn, tobacco and cotton are raised. There is some sugar refining and manufacturing of abaca and cotton. Commercial transactions amount to 800,000 pesos annually. The mountains have scarcely been touched. They contain some deposits of gold which have not yet been developed. The island of Camaguin is mountainous, crossed by numerous fertile valleys which yield abaca, cacao and rice in abundance.

The Visayan is spoken by the Christian population, the other inhabitants using their own dialects.

Some of the towns are connected with the capital by fair wagon roads.

The District of Surigao has the straits of Surigao to the north, the Pacific ocean to the east, Davao to the south, and Misamis to the west.

It measures 125 miles from north to south, and 60 miles from east to west. The area is 7265 square miles. There are 95,322 inhabitants contained in 28 towns and 17 barrios, besides many savage tribes. The government is military.

Surigao, of 6,927 inhabitants, is the capital. It has a good harbor. Other towns are Butúan, with 10,876 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Agusan; Talacogon, 11,585, also on the Agusan; Mainit, on the shores of Lake Mainit, 3,000; Placer, a port on the Pacific coast; Dinágat, 5,000, on the island of the same name; Cantilan, 10,576; Tándag, Lianga and Hinatuan, all on the Pacific; and Bislig, on a bay of the same name.

Agriculture is developing rapidly in this district. The annual yield of abacá is about 2,000,000 pesos. The other crops raised are insignificant and scarcely suffice to supply the inhabitants with the necessaries of life. There are some placer gold mines, but the production of bullion is small. Some alcohol is distilled. Trade amounts to about 3,000,000 pesos annually.

Visayan is the language.

The District of Davao is bounded on the north by Surigao, on the east by the Pacific ocean, on the south by the Celebes sea and on the west by Cottabato and Misamis.

While it is very fertile, the population is small. There are 14,000 inhabitants in 8 towns and 3 barrios and a number of savage and Mohammedan tribes. The government is military.

The capital, Davao, 3,308 population, lies on the gulf of the same name. Other towns are Matti, recently founded, having an excellent harbor, the possession of which promises much for the future of the settlement; Caraga, with 8,408 inhabitants; and Catel and Baganga.

Only about 8 square miles are under cultivation. Cacao, coffee, palay, abacá, cinnamon, cocoa-nuts and sweet-potatoes are raised. There is some barter of mastic and wax for cloths. The forests are rich in good timber.

Cebuan Visayan is spoken, each of the uncivilized tribes having its own dialect.

The majestic Apo is situated in this district. The altitude of its highest peak is 10,965 feet above the sea-level. From it a range of mountains extends into the interior. Mount Matutun, a volcano now extinct, lies at the head of Sarangani bay.

The District of Cottabato extends along the southern coast of Mindanao from Point Malatuna to Point Flecha. It is bounded on the north by Misamis, on the east by Davao, on the south by the Celebes sea, and on the west by Zamboanga.

Contained in 3 towns and 5 barrios are 3,048 people. There are some few Mohammedan tribes near the Pulangui river.

Cottabato, with 600 inhabitants, is situated on the left bank of the Pulangui or Rio Grande. It is surrounded by settlements of Mohammedans; and a savage tribe, called Tirurayes, dwells in the mountains of the neighborhood. Other towns are Pollok, 400 people; and Tamontaca, 1,300.

This district is of great fertility. The low plains along the rivers are an excellent territory for the raising of rice. When the unfriendly tribes shall be subdued, the broad and annually flooded valley of the Pulangui will undoubtedly become the garden-spot of the Archipelago. Gutta-percha is gathered here. The coffee is exceptionally good, competing at Manila with the best brands. Sugar-cane, Indian 'corn, cocoa-nuts, tobacco, cotton and cacao can all be produced more advantageously than in the other districts of Mindanao. The commercial transactions amount to about 1,000,000 pesos annually.

Spanish is spoken by the Christians; and their own dialects are used by the savages and Mohammedans.

Basilan, with the small islands surrounding it, forms a province of the same name. It lies to the south-west of Zamboanga, being separated from the latter by Basilan strait. On the coasts dwell some Mohammedans originally from the Sulu Archipelago and Samal Island. The Yacanes occupy the interior.

The island is washed on the south and east by the Celebes sea, and on the west by the Sulu sea.

The area is 263 square miles. The subjected population numbers 969, being contained in 4 barrios.

The capital is Isabela de Basilan, with 883 inhabitants. It has a dock-yard, some missionary buildings and two hospitals.

Palay, coffee, cacao, cocoa-nuts and sugar-cane are cultivated on a small scale. Mastic and good lumber is to be had in the forests.

Spanish and various native tongues are spoken.

THE SULU ARCHIPELAGO

This extends from the south-western part of Mindanao to the north-western part of Borneo. To the north is the Sulu sea; and to the south, the Celebes sea. The islands are included between 4° 32' and 6° 28', north latitude, and 121° 54' and 124° 54', east longitude.

The principal groups are Balangingi, Sulu, Tápul, Tawi-tawi, Pangutaran and Laparan, besides which there are many smaller islands.

The total area is about 775 square miles.

The Balangingi group is composed of a number of small islands, the principal of which are Bocotua, Balanan, Tangquil and Balangingi.

The Sulu group is numbers 19, one island being quite large, 4 of medium size, and the others very small. The largest is Sulu, 97 miles in circumference and of an area of 330 square miles. It is mountainous, with some beautiful

scenery. The highest peaks are Tumantangis, 2900 feet, and Babú, 2700 feet.

The Tapul group has 19 islands, all except four being mere islets. Tapul, 13 square miles in area, is well populated on account of its fertility and beauty. Siássi, the most important of the group, 31 square miles in area, is rough in surface and covered with forests. Lugus and Lapac are of minor importance.

The Tawi-tawi group, to the south-west of Tápul, is composed of more than 40 islands, the most important being Tawi-tawi, 95 miles in circumference and about 385 square miles in area. It is mountainous, having some fertile valleys and being covered with rich vegetation.

The two remaining groups, Pangutarang and Laparan, are of small importance and lie in the northern part of the Sulu archipelago.

The exact population is not known. The archipelago contains however not less than 100,000 people. The Mohammedans are of the Malay race. Those living on the coast are called Samals; those in the interior, Guimbaus, the latter being devoted principally to farming. There is considerable rivalry and ill-feeling between them, causing occasional armed encounters.

They are divided into many tribes, each

under the leadership of an official called a *Dato*, who excercises a sort of paternal government.

A brigadier-general is in charge. The Mohammedans are subjects of a sultan, who was a vassal of the king of Spain, but who claims the sovereignty of the entire archipelago.

Sulu, or Joló, a pretty town with clean and shady streets and neat gardens, is the capital. The population is 1,500, The suburbs are picturesque. There is a government-house, a church and a hospital. It has two forts called *Torre de la Reina* and *Princesa de Asturias,* besides walls and the defenses called *Alfonso XII, Blokhouse* and *Puerta España.* The commerce is insignificant. The market place and cemetery are worthy of mention.

The vegetation is similar to that of Mindanao. In the forests are found narra, molave, nipa-palm, cocoanut trees and others. Bananas, sugar-cane and many kinds of fruit are raised. Deer and javalí abound. Cattle and horses are few, the water-buffalo or *caribao* being the favorite domestic animal. Pearls are found on the coast, the diving for which brings great wealth to the country. The natives make their own weapons, as crisses, daggers and lances and bronze cannons called lantacas.

Trade is restricted to the barter, with Chinamen, of pearl and mother-of pearl for silk and cotton cloths; and with Europeans, for fire-arms.

Spanish is the language of the town of Sulu. Elsewhere, Moro is spoken. This has some similarity to Visayan. There are two dialects, the Sulu and the Samal. Arabian characters are employed in writing, although more recently the Roman alphabet has been used somewhat, the example of kindred people in the Dutch and British colonies being followed in this respect.

PALAWAN AND BALABAC

Palawan or Paragua occupies the southwest confines of the Philippine Archipelago, of which it is the third largest island. To the east of it is the Sulu sea, and to the west the China sea.

The area is 5,630 square miles. There are about 50,000 inhabitants, 5,674 of which are Christians, 5,000 are Mohammedans and the others Tagbanuas.

The government is military. There are 3 towns and many savage tribes.

Puerto Princesa, in the central part of the east coast, with a population of 1,800, is the capital. It has a good harbor and is a naval station. The town is pretty,

having picturesque suburbs. Other places are Tay-tay, in the north-east; and Bacuit and Dumaran.

The products are similar to those of the rest of the islands. The forests are rich in good timber-trees, some species being found which are unknown elsewhere in the Archipelago, among them the *apiay* and *cisbé*, for the sheathing of ships; the *mansalagin* and sandal and camphor wood. Its virgin soil produces excellent nutmegs, tobacco and rice. The yield from cocoa-nut trees is exceptionally large. Fish are abundant on the coast. Edible birds' nests and pearls are found.

A chain of mountains runs through the entire length of the island, the elevation being varied. The highest peaks are Victoria in the center, Aguja de Cleopatra in the north, and Callibugon in the south, each attaining an altitude of not less than 6,500 feet above the sea-level.

Balábac lies between Borneo and the southern extremity of Palawan.

The area is about 163 square miles. It is mountainous and fertile. The population is estimated at 1,100, distributed among several tribes of Mohammedans. There is a penal settlement here to which are trans-

ported the more hardened felons of the Philippines.

The government is military. The island Cagayan Jolo is attached to Balabac for administrative purposes.

The town of Balabac is the capital.

Spanish and Suluan Moro are spoken.

INDEX

INDEX

OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Abbreviations.—A, archipelago; B, bay; C, cape; D, district, province or commandancia; G, gulf; I, island; L, lake; M, mountain-range; P, peak or mountain; R, river; S, strait; T, town or city; V, volcano; W, water-fall.

Pronunciation.—The spelling of the geographical names in this book is the Spanish and the ordinary rules for the pronunciation of that language should be followed, there being no silent letters but all being distinctly pronounced.

A is pronounced as in the English word *arm*; *e* as in *bed; i* as in *machine; o* as in *mole; u* like *oo* in *boot. Y* is the same as *i*.

The consonants are pronounced as in English, with the following exceptions: *c* before *a, o, u, l, r,* and at the end of a syl-

lable has the sound of the English *k*; *c* before *e* or *i* is given the sound of *th* in *thin,* or of *s* in *sin; g*, before *a, o, u, l, r*, sounds as in English, but before *e* and *i* is given the distinctly aspirated *h* sound; *j* is also pronounced like a distinctly aspirated *h*; *ll* like *lli* in the English word *brilliant*; ñ as in cañon and *qu* like *k*.

The general rule as to accent or stress is that a name ending in a consonant is accented on the last syllable and one ending in a vowel, on the next to last syllable. Exceptions are marked.

A

Abdule P. 64
Abra D. 65
Abra R. 33, 65
Abúcay T. 75
Áduas W. 33
Agno R. 33
Agoo T. 66
Aguja de Cleopatra P. 124
Agusan R. 33
Agutaya I. 93
Ajui T. 100
Alamínos T. 70, 100
Albay D. 38, 85

Álbay G. 28
Álbay T. 86
Alcón P. 89
Alílem T. 67
Amburáyan D. 66
Amúlag T. 61
Amúlong T. 61
Amúyao P. 29, 69
Angat T. 76
Antipolo T. 78
Antique D. 39, 99
Aparri T. 61
Apayáos D. 61
Apo V. 28, 31, 40, 116
Aráyat P. 29
Aráyat T, ... 74
Argao T. 104
Aríngay T. 66
Arítao T. 69
Arrocéros T. 57
Asin P. 29, 69
Atimónan T. 39, 83
Átoa P. 67
Ayala T. 113

B

Babú P. 120
Babúyan A. 87

Babúyan V. 31
Bacarra T. 60
Bacloy P. 95
Bacolod T. 102
Bacolor T. 74
Bacóor T. 79
Bactan P. 28
Bacuit T. 124
Baganga T. 116
Bago T. 102
Bajay T. 98
Balábac I. 123, 124
Balábac S. 28
Balábac T. 125
Balábag P. 95
Balánan I. 119
Balanga T. 75
Balangingi A. 119
Balangingi I. 119
Baláoang T. 66
Balayan G. 28
Baler T. 70
Balingásag T. 114
Balíuag T. 76
Bámbang T. 69
Banájao V. 29, 81
Bángao R. 32
Banton T. 101
Baras D. 112
Barótac Viejo D. 96

Basey T. 94
Basílan D. 118
Basílan I. 111, 118
Basílan S. 118
Batáan D. 74
Bátan A. 87
Bátan I. 87
Bátan T. 98
Batángas D. 81
Batángas T. 81
Batác T. 60
Batán I. 38
Bató L. 32
Bató T. 40
Báttang P. 69
Báuang T. 81
Bay L. 31
Báybay T. 108
Bayómbong T. 69
Béngued T. 65
Benguet D. 67
Bésao P. 29
Bétis R. 74
Bilíran J. 108
Biñan T. 80
Binangónan T. 78
Binangónan de Lampong T. 77
Binatángan D. 70
Binmáley T. 71
Binondo T. 57

Bislig B. 115
Bislig T. 115
Bito L. 32
Boac T. 89
Boca-chica S. 88
Boca-grande S. 88
Bocotua I. 119
Bóhol I. 105
Bojeador C. 28
Bolinao C. 28
Bolinao T. 70
Bombon L. 31, 81
Bontoc D. 63
Bontoc T. 64
Boráuen T. 108
Botócan W. 33
Bucay T. 65
Bucay P. 66
Bugáson T. 99
Búhi L. 32
Bulacan D. 38, 39, 75
Bulacan T. 76
Bulagao P. 66
Bulúan L. 32
Bulúsan P. 29, 40, 86, 105
Burías I. 90
Busuanga I. 93
Butúan D. 112
Butúan G 82
Butúan T. 115

C

Cabágan T. 68
Cabatúan T. 96
Cabugáoan D. 60
Cagayan D. 61
Cagayan L. 32
Cagayan R. 114
Cagayan de Misámis T. 114
Cagayan Joló I. 125
Cagsáua T. 86
Calamba T. 80
Calamiánes A. 92
Calao T. 72
Calapan T. 89
Calasiao T. 71
Calayan I. 87
Calbáyog T. 94
Calivo T. 98
Callibúgon P. 124
Camálig T. 86 86
Camaray T. 69
Camiguin I. 87, 114
Camiguin V. 31
Camótes I. 108
Cañacao T. 79
Canáren L. 31

Candaba L. 31
Candava T. 74
Candong T. 63
Canlaon P. 29, 101
Canóan T. 107
Cantílan T. 115
Cápiz D. 40, 97
Cápiz T. 98
Cápul I. 39
Caraga T. 116
Cárcar T. 104
Cardoua T. 78
Cárles T. 100
Casigúran G. 28
Casigúran T. 70
Catárman T. 94
Catbalógan T. 94
Catel T. 116
Cavite D. 78
Cavite T. 79
Cayapa D 69
Cebú I. 38, 39, 40, 104
Cervántes T. 64
Chico R 32, 33
Claveria T 90
Concepción D. 100
Concepción T. 73, 100
Consolación T. 40
Corregidor I. 88
Cottabato D. 112, 117

Cottabato T. 117
Cuérnos de Négros M. 102
Culión I. 93
Culion T. 93
Cúyo I. 93
Cúyo T. 93

D

Dáet T. 84
Dagami T. 107
Dagúpan T. 71
Dalaguete T. 105
Dalipe C. 99
Dalupiri I. 87
Danao T. 40
Dao T. 98
Dapítan D. 112
Dapítan T. 114
Datá P. 29
Datá W. 32
Dávao D. 112, 116
Dávao G. 28
Dávao T. 116
Dinágat I. 115
Dinágat T. 115
Dumaguete M 30, 101
Dumaguete T 103

Dumángas T 96
Dumaran T 124
Dúpax T 69

E

East Négros D 103
Echágue T 68
Elisario P. 85
Engaño C. 28
Enrile T. 61

F

Flecha C. 112
Fuga I. 87

G

Gamut T. 68
Gandia T. 110
Gapan T. 72
Glan D. 112
Guágua T. 74
Guimaras I. 40, 102
Guimaras S. 95

Guingóog T. 110
Guinan T. 94
Guinlúban I. 93
Guinobátan G. 39
Guinobátan T. 86
Guitinguítin P. 101

H

Hagónoy L. 32
Handaya M. 113
Halcon P. 29
Hayat I. 87
Hinatúan T. 115

I

Iba T. 39, 70
Ibabao I. 93
Ibongos I. 87
Ilágan T. 68
Ilígan B. 28, 114
Ilígan T. 114
Illana B. 28, 111
Iloilo D. 95
Iloilo T. 96
Ímus T. 79

Indan T. 79
Infanta D. 77
Iriga P. 85
Iriga T. 84
Isabela D. 67
Isabela de Basílan T. 118
Isarog P. 29, 85
Itáves D. 60

J

Jagna T. 106
Jaláur R. 33, 95
Janiuay T. 96
Jaro R. 96
Jaro T. 96
Jasaan T. 114
Jating P. 98
Jimamáylan T. 102
Joló T. 121
Juaman P. 95
Juan T. 107

K

Katitúan D. 112
Kudarángan D. 112

L

Lacay-Tacay C. 29
Lacy T. 107
La Ermita 57
Lagonoy G. 28
Laguna D. 79
Lal-ló T. 61
Lamon B. 28
Lanao L. 32, 111
Lánig P. 64
Lapac I. 120
Lapáran A. 119, 120
La Paz T. 65
Láoag T. 60
Las Mercédes T. 113
Lavo T. 84
Lebak D. 112
Lémery T. 100
Lepanto D. 39, 64
Léyte I. 40, 107
Lianga T. 115
Liangan D. 112
Libmánan T. 84
Libon T. 40
Ligao T. 86
Liguásan L. 32
Liloán T. 40

Liman T. 85
Limasana I. 108
Linao L. 32
Lingayen T. 71
Lintogod D. 112
Llavac D. 77
Loboc T. 106
Logsócan W. 34
Loón T. 106
Lubang I. 89
Lubao T. 74
Lubúngan D. 112
Lucban T. 83
Lúgus I. 120
Luzon I. 55

M

Maásin T. 108
Macabebe T. 74
Macajalar B. 28
Mactan I. 104
Madiá-as P. 29, 98
Magagao T. 60
Magat R. 32, 69
Magbusay P. 33
Mainit L. 32, 115
Mainit T. 115
Majajay W. 33

Mákar D. 112
Malában D. 112
Malabon T. 58
Malanúnin P. 66
Malasiqui T. 71
Malate T. 58
Malespina V. 101
Malinding P. 89
Malólos T. 76
Mambájao T. 114
Mambúlao T. 39, 40
Mambúsao T. 98
Mancáyan T. 64
Mandalágan P. 101
Mangábol L. 32
Manila B. 28
Manila D. 55
Manila T. 56
Maquíling V. 29, 81
Margosatúbic D. 112
María T. 107
Maribojoc T. 106
Marindúque I. 89
Mariquina T. 58
Marivéles P. 29, 40
Masaraga P. 86
Masbate I. 90
Masbate T. 90
Matalingáyan P. 29
Matti D. 112

Matti T. 116
Matútun P. 116
Maúban T. 83
Máyon V. 31, 86
México T. 74
Miaga W. 33
Miagao T. 96
Mindanao I. 38, 39, 40. 109
Mindoro I. 40, 88
Minulúan T. 102
Misámis D. 112, 113
Misámis T. 114
Mórong D. 77
Mórong T. 78

N

Nabua T. 84
Nagcarlang T. 80
Nailon P. 30
Namague P. 29, 64
Nangtud P. 29, 95, 98
Nanjon L. 32
Narvácan T. 63
Nasípit T. 110
Négros I. 38, 101
New Cáceres T. 84
New Écija D. 38, 39, 72
New Segóvia D. 61

New Vizcaya D. 68
North Camarínes D 39, 40, 83
North Caraballo P. 29
North Ilocos D. 59

O

Olutanga I. 111
Orani T. 75
Orion T. 75
Ormoc T. 107
Oton T. 96

P

Paco T. 57
Pagsan P. 29
Paláwan I. 123
Palíua P. 67
Paló T. 107
Pampanga D. 38, 39, 73
Pánao I. 108
Panay I. 39, 40, 94
Panay R. 33, 95
Panay T. 98
Pandan T. 99

Pangasinan D. 39, 40, 91
Panglao T. 106
Pánguil G. 28, 114
Pangutáran A. 119, 120
Panítan T. 98
Paracale T. 39, 40, 84
Parágua I. 123
Paráng-Párang D. 112
Pasacao T. 85
Pásay T. 59
Pásig R. 33
Pásig T. 58
Passi T. 96
Patéros T. 58
Peñaranda T. 72
Philippine A. 25, 26
Píkit D. 112
Placer T. 115
Pocdoc P. 86
Polillo I. 80
Polis P. 29, 64, 69
Pollok D. 112
Pollok T. 117
Poro T. 108
Potótan T. 96
Príncipe D. 70
Puerto Princesa T. 123
Pulangui R. 32
Pulo-Caballo I. 88
Puncan T. 72

Q

Quiangan D. 69
Quiangan T. 69, 76
Quingua T. 76
Quiapo T. 57
Quibúngan P. 67
Quimanguil P. 32
Quipit C. 112

R

Ragay G. 28
Rapurapu I. 40
Reina Regente D. 112
Rio Grande of Cagayan. 32
Rio Grande of Mindanao 32
Rio Grande of Pampanga 33
Romblon I. 40, 100
Romblon T. 100

S

Sábog T. 39
Salagápon W. 34
Saltan D. 68
Sálug R. 110

Sámal I. 118
Sámar I. 38, 93
Sampáloc T. 57
San António T. 72
San Bernardino S. 28
San Cárlos T. 71
San Cárlos de Cagátao T. 87
San Cristóbal P. 81
San Emílio T. 65
San Fernando T. 66, 74
San Fernando de Dilao T. 57
San Gregório T. 65
San Ildefonso Ç. 28
San Isidro T. 72
San Jacinto T. 90
San Joaquin T. 96
San José T. 57, 88
San José de Buenavista T. 99
San José de Ibana T. 87
San Juanico S. 28, 107
San Mateo M. 40, 78
San Miguel B. 28
San Miguel T. 57
San Miguel de Mayumo T. 76
San Narciso T. 70
San Nicolas T. 60, 105
San Pascual T. 90
San Pedro and Pablo 107
San Ramon D. 112
San Roque T. 79

San Sebastian T. 57
Santa Ana T. 58
Santa Bárbara T. 96
Santa Cruz T. 57, 70, 80
Santa Cruz de Napo T. 89
Santa Isabel T. 96
Santa Maria D. 112
Santa María T. 63
Santa Rosa T. 80, 87
Santiago C. 28
Santo Domingo de Basco T. . . . 87
Saptang I. 87
Sarangani B. 28, 116
Sarávia T. 102
Siassi I. 120
Sibálon T. 99
Sibonga T. 105
Sibúguey G. 28
Sibuyan I. 40, 98
Sibuyan P. 29, 101
Sílay P. 101
Sílay T. 102
Sierra Mádres M. 29
Sindángan B. 28
Siquíjor I. 107
Siquíjor T. 107
Solana T. 61
Solitário P. 30
South Camarínes D. . . . 38, 39, 40, 84
South Caraballo P. 29

South Ilócos D. 62
Súbig T. 70
Sulu A. 111, 118, 119
Sulu I. 119
Sulu T. 121
Surigao D. 39, 112, 115
Surigao T. 115

T

Taal L. 31
Taal V. 31, 40, 81
Taal T. 81
Tabaco T. 86
Tábio P. 67
Táblas I. 98
Taclóban T. 107
Taganáan T. 39
Tagbiláran T. 106
Taggapo P. 33
Tago T. 110
Tagolóan R. 110
Talacógon T. 115
Talísay T. 84
Talos P. 39
Tamontaca T. 110, 117
Tanáuan T. 107
Tandag T. 115
Tangquil I. 119

Tanjay T. 103
Tañon S. 28
Tápul A. 119
Tápul I. 120
Tárlac D. 73
Tárlac T. 73
Tavíran D. 112
Tavíran. T. 110
Tawi-tawi A. 119
Tawi-tawi I. 120
Tayábas D. 38, 39, 82
Taytay T. 78, 82
Taytay T. 124
Tetuan T. 113
Tiágan D. 64
Ticao I. 90
Tigbáuan R. 96
Tigbáuan T. 96
Tigúran P. 95
Tipasi P. 101
Tondo T. 57
Trinidad T. 67
Trozo T. 57
Túbao T. 66
Tubígon T. 106
Tuguegárao T. 61
Tukúran D. 112
Tumantángis P. 120
Tumauini T. 68
Tumbao D. 112

U

Union D. 6
Usígan P. 9

V

Vicol R. 3
Victória P. 124
Victória T. 73
Vígan T. 62
Villa de Lipa T. 81
Villa Fernandina T. 62
Visáyas A. 92

W

West Négros D. 102

Z

Zambáles D. 39, 70
Zamboanga D. 112
Zamboanga T. 111, 112